Programs Branch

User Report

FULL PAROLE RELEASE: AN HISTORICAL DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

No. 1986-31

Solicitor General Canada
Ministry Secretariat

87-05699/

Robert G. Hann

and

William G. Harman
The Research Group

FULL PAROLE RELEASE: AN HISTORICAL DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

No. 1986-31

This working paper was prepared in 1986 under contract for the Research Division. The views expressed are those of the authors and are not necessarily those of the Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada.

This working paper is available in French. Ce document de travail est disponible en français.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1 **INTRODUCTION** 1

1.1 THE PAROLE DECISION-MAKING AND RELEASE RISK ASSESSMENT PROJECT 1
- 1.1.1 OVERALL PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS
- 1.1.2 PROJECT REPORTS
- 1.1.3 PROJECT DECISION-MAKING AND SUPPORT

1.2 FORMAT OF THE CURRENT REPORT 6

CHAPTER 2 **HISTORICAL TRENDS** 1

2.1 INTRODUCTION 1

2.2 INMATES BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR FULL PAROLE 2
- 2.2.1 NUMBERS OF INMATES
- 2.2.2 COMPOSITION BY TYPE OF ADMISSION
- 2.2.3 COMPOSITION BY TYPE OF ADMITTING OFFENCE

2.3 PAROLE RELEASE RATES 20
- 2.3.1 OVERALL PAROLE RELEASE RATES
- 2.3.2 VARIATIONS BY TYPES OF ADMISSIONS
- 2.3.3 VARIATIONS BY TYPES OF OFFENCE

2.4 OVERVIEW: CONCLUDING COMMENTS 32

CHAPTER 3 **OVERALL VARIATIONS BY TYPE OF ADMISSION** 1

3.1 TOTAL PAROLE RELEASE RATES 1

3.2 TIMING OF PAROLE RELEASE 4

CHAPTER 4 **OVERALL VARIATIONS BY OFFENCE TYPE** 1

4.1 TOTAL PAROLE RELEASE RATES 1

4.2 TIMING OF PAROLE RELEASE 4

CHAPTER 5 **VARIATIONS BY INMATE CHARACTERISTICS** 1

5.1 VARIATIONS BY INMATE CHARACTERISTICS 1

5.2 SEX OF INMATE 2
5.2.1 OVERALL PAROLE RELEASE RATES BY SEX
5.2.2 PAROLE RELEASE RATES FOR SELECTED OFFENCES BY SEX

5.3 AGE OF INMATE AT PAROLE ELIGIBILITY DATE 8
5.3.1 OVERALL PAROLE RELEASE RATES BY AGE
5.3.2 PAROLE RELEASE RATES FOR SELECTED OFFENCES BY AGE

5.4 RACE OF INMATE 15
5.4.1 OVERALL PAROLE RELEASE RATES BY RACE
5.4.2 PAROLE RELEASE RATES FOR SELECTED OFFENCES BY RACE

CHAPTER 6 **VARIATIONS BY CRIMINAL HISTORY** 1

6.1 INTRODUCTION 1

6.2 NUMBER OF PREVIOUS PENITENTIARY TERMS 2
6.2.1 OVERALL PAROLE RELEASE RATES BY PREVIOUS TERMS
6.2.2 PAROLE RELEASE RATES FOR SELECTED OFFENCES BY PREVIOUS TERMS

6.3 LENGTH OF PREVIOUS AGGREGATE SENTENCE 7
6.3.1 OVERALL PAROLE RELEASE RATES BY PREVIOUS SENTENCE
6.3.2 PAROLE RELEASE RATES FOR SELECTED OFFENCES BY PREVIOUS SENTENCE

6.4 LENGTH OF CURRENT AGGREGATE SENTENCE 11
6.4.1 OVERALL PAROLE RELEASE RATES BY CURRENT SENTENCE LENGTH
6.4.2 PAROLE RELEASE RATES FOR SELECTED OFFENCES BY CURRENT SENTENCE

CHAPTER 7 **VARIATIONS BY CURRENT TERM EXPERIENCE** 1

7.1 INTRODUCTION 1

7.2 DAY PAROLE INVOLVEMENT 2
7.2.1 OVERALL PAROLE RELEASE RATES BY DAY PAROLE INVOLVEMENT
7.2.2 PAROLE RELEASE RATES FOR SELECTED OFFENCES BY DAY PAROLE INVOLVEMENT

7.3 INVOLVEMENT IN UNESCORTED TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM (UTA) 8
7.3.1 OVERALL PAROLE RELEASE RATES BY UTA INVOLVEMENT
7.3.2 PAROLE RELEASE RATES FOR SELECTED OFFENCES BY UTA INVOLVEMENT

7.4 LOCATION OF PAROLE RELEASE 15
7.4.1 OVERALL PAROLE RELEASE RATES BY LOCATION OF RELEASE
7.4.2 PAROLE RELEASE RATES FOR SELECTED OFFENCES BY LOCATION OF RELEASE

7.5 TIME BETWEEN ADMISSION AND RELEASE 19
7.5.1 OVERALL PAROLE RELEASE RATES BY TIME: ADMISSION TO RELEASE
7.5.2 PAROLE RELEASE RATES FOR SELECTED OFFENCES BY TIME: ADMISSION TO RELEASE

7.6 TIME BETWEEN ADMISSION AND PAROLE ELIGIBILITY DATE . . . 25
7.6.1 OVERALL PAROLE RELEASE RATES BY TIME: ADMISSION TO PED
7.6.2 PAROLE RELEASE RATES FOR SELECTED OFFENCES BY TIME: ADMISSION TO PED

7.7 TIME BETWEEN PAROLE ELIGIBILITY DATE AND PROBABLE M.S. RELEASE DATE 31
7.7.1 OVERALL PAROLE RELEASE RATES BY TIME: PED TO PROBABLE M.S.
7.7.2 PAROLE RELEASE RATES FOR SELECTED OFFENCES BY TIME: PED TO PROBABLE M.S.

7.8 CONCLUDING COMMENTS 35

APPENDIX A **SUPPORTING FIGURES** 1

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 THE PAROLE DECISION-MAKING AND RELEASE RISK ASSESSMENT PROJECT

1.1.1 OVERALL PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS

This report represents one of the major products of the

> "Parole Decision-Making and Release Risk Assessment Project: Component 1".

The Programs Branch of the Secretariat of the Ministry of the Solicitor General, in consultation with the National Parole Board and Correctional Service Canada, has recently undertaken a series of studies to identify the types of information required by those responsible for policy and operational decision-making related to the release of inmates from federal penitentiaries. Those studies also recommended the types of research projects that should be undertaken to provide such information. The "Component 1" project was identified as one of the projects having highest priority.

The Component 1 project has 2 main objectives:

1. to develop a database of historical automated information on decisions and activities related to penitentiary inmates' criminal and federal correctional activities -- a database which would serve as one of the main resources for the analysis of a number of issues of current concern.

2. to undertake the first steps of such analysis -- the development of basic key descriptive information regarding: the early release of inmates on Parole and Mandatory Supervision (MS), and the risks associated with those releases.

Both of these objectives have been attained. The project, with the assistance of Offender Information Services of Correctional Service Canada, has assembled a research database that contains data on decisions and activities related to the penitentiary terms of over 81,000 admissions to penitentiary -- all admissions to penitentiary over the 14 year period from fiscal 1971/2 through 1984/5. For each of those term records, the database has information related to the inmate's previous term (if any), the current term, and the subsequent term (if any). The information available on each of those three terms covers areas such as:

- the sentences and major offences on admission,
- demographic (e.g. age, ethnic origin) and custodial history characteristics of the inmate,
- dates and location of major events (such as admission, parole eligibility, and release),
- types of Parole and Mandatory Supervision release decisions and activities, and
- post-release outcomes (e.g. supervision revocation with or without a conviction for a new indictable offence, successful completion of Parole or MS supervision, etc.).

The database for this project was developed by extracting data from existing automated federal correctional information systems. However, the advantage of the new database is that the data is now in a form that makes it feasible and considerably more cost/effective to undertake required research in areas such as:

- trends in sentences given federal inmates for different types of offences,
- trends in time served in penitentiary (i.e. the physical penitentiary resources required to accommodate admissions for different types of admissions, offenders and offence types),
- trends in releasing practices (to Parole, M.S., direct discharge),
- readmission (recidivism) patterns for different types of releases from penitentiary, and
- inter-regional differences in each of the above.

In addition, a number of computer programs have been developed for the project that greatly increase the ease with which statistics on the above issues can be produced. The database and these programs therefore promise to be extremely valuable resources for a number of future policy and operationally oriented research.

The considerable potential of this research database has only begun to be tapped by the Component 1 project. Component 1 was to be limited to producing simple descriptive statistics related to:

- the full parole decision-making process, and
- the risks (i.e. post-release readmissions to penitentiary) associated with the release of offenders from penitentiary.

It was the task of Component 1 to explore how these simple descriptive statistics varied according to different types of factors such as: different types of offenders, different types of admissions, different types of releases, etc.. However, it should be made clear at the outset that certain types of analysis would be deferred to later projects, types of analysis that would include:

- explorations of how the descriptive statistics on likelihoods of different types of release and the probabilities of readmission would vary with different combinations of the above types of factors,

- analysis to test hypotheses regarding the causal mechanisms that "explain" variations in release probabilities and release risk,

- analysis to develop instruments for predicting either the likelihoods of different types of release, or the risks associated with the release of different types of inmates, and/or

- descriptive, causal or predictive analysis related to other issues (e.g. sentencing, trends in admissions and releases, and forecasting penitentiary populations)

On the other hand, it should also be noted that the information provided by Component 1 in many cases provides the necessary basis for undertaking each of the above types of analysis. First of all, the results presented for Component 1 often go beyond the project's original mandate in that considerable attention is paid to variations by combinations of many of the factors listed above. (For instance, likelihoods of Full Parole release are "broken down" by various combinations of type of admission, type of major admitting offence, type of offender, and time between full parole eligibility and release.) Second, in choosing the best framework for providing the descriptive statistics, the authors of the Component 1 reports were careful to keep in mind the types of frameworks that would be most useful for subsequent causal and predictive types of analysis.

1.1.2 PROJECT REPORTS

The project has produced a number of interim reports that deal with specific issues. However, the major results of the project are contained in 2 separate final reports:

- Full Parole Release: An Historical Descriptive Analysis
  and
- Release Risk Assessment: An Historical Descriptive Analysis

The focus of the "RELEASE RISK ASSESSMENT" report is on the numbers and characteristics of federal inmates who have been released from penitentiary, and how the likelihoods of readmission to penitentiary (the release "risks") varied:

- for different "cohorts" of released inmates, cohorts defined according to variables such as:
  - year of release,
  - Admission Type (e.g. Simple Warrant of Committal, Supervision Revocation, etc.),
  - Release Type (on Full Parole, Mandatory Supervision, Direct Discharge, etc.)
  - type of Major Admitting Offence
    and
- according to different "independent factors" such as:
  1. sex of inmate
  2. age at release
  3. race of inmate
  4. number of previous terms
  5. previous aggregate sentence length
  6. current aggregate sentence length
  7. Day Parole Program involvement
  8. U.T.A. Program involvement
  9. release location
  10. time between parole eligibility and release
  11. time between admission and release, and
  12. time between parole release and warrant expiry

Special attention is given in that report to different types of risk -- i.e. risk of readmission for revocations during the parole supervision period (with or without conviction for a new indictable offence), and readmissions for new convictions after warrant expiry date. The measure of risk used also differentiates between readmissions for new offences that carry sentences shorter than or longer than the sentences being served at the time of the "current" release.

Finally, the "Release Risk Assessment" report contains a more detailed description of the scope, contents and structure of the database

assembled for the project, and certain of the computer programs specially developed to produce release risk statistics from that database[1].

The contents of the "Full Parole Release" report are described in more detail in Section 1.2 following.

1.1.3 PROJECT DECISION-MAKING AND SUPPORT

More detailed comments regarding methodological issues can be found in the substantive parts of both of the above reports. Only brief general comments will be provided here.

The Component 1 project was undertaken under a contract between the Programs Branch of the Secretariat of the Ministry of the Solicitor General Canada and The Research Group. However, the roles of certain other individuals and groups within the Ministry were especially important.

Key decisions were reviewed throughout by a Project Working Group and a Project Steering Committee. The Project Working Group -- which was responsible for periodically reviewing the progress of the work, for reviewing the plans for subsequent activities, and for providing substantive comments on all interim and final reports -- was composed of representatives of:

- Correctional Service Canada (Drury Allen, Director Community Release Programs)
- The National Parole Board (Gordon Parry,Director General, Headquarters Operations)
- The Programs Branch of the Ministry Secretariat (Robert B. Cormier, Chief, Corrections Research)
- The Policy Branch of the Ministry Secretariat (Joan Nuffield, Director Strategic Planning)

The assistance provided by all of the members of the Project Working Group was crucial to the successful completion of the project. The ongoing day-to-day assistance and enthusiasm provided by Robert Cormier, the client project manager of the project and chairperson of the Project Steering Committee, was especially appreciated.

---

1. Descriptions of the computer programs written to produce statistics regarding Parole Rates are include in the current document.

The project was also fortunate in having key decisions approved by a Steering Committee composed of senior members of all of the agencies from whom direction and cooperation was required. That committee was composed of:

- The Deputy Solicitor General of Canada,
- The Commissioner of Corrections,
- The Chairman of the National Parole Board, and
- The Assistant Deputy Minister of the Programs Branch of the Ministry Secretariat.

Finally, the authors of this report welcome the opportunity to acknowledge the assistance provided by Operational Information Services of Correctional Service Canada in assembling the research database developed for this project from data in numerous files of the CSC Offender Information System (OIS). The critical role played by Richard Johnston and Robert Neil in a complex and time-consuming task was greatly appreciated[2].

1.2 FORMAT OF THE CURRENT REPORT

The remainder of this report can be divided into 3 parts. Part 1 (Chapter 2) provides a general 14 year historical context for the more detailed analysis of Parole Releases that is contained Parts 2 and 3.

Using data from a more recent 3 year period (1980/1 through 1982/3), Part 2 (Chapters 3 and 4) provides general information on the way in which Parole Release Rates (and the Timing of Parole Release) have varied for inmates with different Types of Admission (Chapter 3) and different Types of Offences (Chapter 4).

Part 3 (Chapters 5 through 7) then investigate the additional variations in Parole Release Rates and the Timing of Parole Release by each of 12 additional "independent factors".

Chapter 2 begins with a discussion of the trends over the 14 year period from 1971/2 through 1984/5 in the numbers of inmates becoming eligible for Full Parole Release. Trends in the composition of those 81,203 eligible inmates (by Type of Admission and by Type of Major Admitting Offence) are also discussed. The Chapter then turns to the long term trends in the likelihoods of eligible offenders being released to Parole. This latter discussion investigates trends in Overall Parole Release Rates, but also considers separately the trends for eligible inmates with different Types of Admission, different Types of Admitting Offence, and different combinations of Types of Admission and Offence. In addition to this substantive analysis, the Chapter also provides information on the database upon which the analysis of the report is based and provides many

---

2. Correctional Services Canada also provided generous access to their computer resources for both the development of the project database and much of the subsequent analysis.

of the definitions of terms necessary for an accurate understanding of the results presented in later Chapters. An assessment is also made of the extent to which the later analysis -- based on the 15,271 inmates becoming eligible for Full Parole in 1980/1 through 1982/3 -- can be considered as "representative" of findings that would result from alternative analyses based on other periods within the 14 years covered by the full project database. Finally, the Chapter sets priorities as to the Types of Admissions and Types of Offences on which the more detailed analysis of later Chapters should focus.

Chapters 3 and 4 then investigate in more detail the 3 year subfile of inmates becoming eligible for Parole. Both Chapters provide additional data on variations in

- Parole Release Rates and
- the Timing of Parole Release (measured as both number of months since Parole Eligibility and percent of aggregate sentence served before release).

Chapter 3 focuses on variations among and within different Types of Admissions (i.e. All Types of Admissions Combined, 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions, and Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions); Chapter 4 focusses on variations among and within different Types of Admitting Offence. Special attention is given to admissions for Robbery with Violence, Rape, Break and Enter, Manslaughter, Murder, Other Violent Offences, Drug-Related Offences, and "Other" offences.

Chapters 5 through 7 then take the analysis one step further. Separate sections of those Chapters investigate the additional impact of one of 12 specific independent factors on variations in Parole Release Rates and the timing of Parole Release (<u>after</u> "controlling for" different combinations of each 3 Types of Admissions and 8 Types of Offences).

Chapter 5 explores the additional impact of 3 <u>inmate characteristics</u>:

- the Inmate's Sex,
- the Inmate's Age at Parole Eligibility Date, and
- the Inmate's Ethnic Origin (i.e. White Caucasian, Native, and "Other Race")

Chapter 6 then investigates the additional impact of 4 factors related to the <u>inmate's criminal history</u>:

- the Number of Previous Penitentiary Admissions,
- the Length of the Inmate's Previous Aggregate Sentence,
- the Length of the Inmates' Current Aggregate Sentence, and
- the Type of Current Term Admission.

Chapter 7 completes the report with a discussion of variations of Parole Release Rates and the Timing of Parole Release associated with 6 factors that describe the inmate's experience during the current term of incarceration:

- Involvement with the Day Parole Program,
- Involvement with the Unescorted Temporary Absence Program,
- Location at Parole Eligibility,
- Time Between Admission and Release,
- Time Between Admission and Parole Eligibility Date (PED), and finally,
- Time Between PED and Probable MS Release Date.

CHAPTER 2

HISTORICAL TRENDS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The database assembled for this project contains 81,203 separate records, one record for each admission to penitentiary for any offender who was in penitentiary during the 14 year period from fiscal year 1971/2 through 1984/5.

In this Chapter, the database is used to examine the longer term trends (i.e. over the 14 year period) in:

- the numbers of offenders becoming eligible for Full Parole, and
- the likelihoods of eligible inmates being released on Full Parole.

In addition, the chapter explores the extent to which those trends vary:

- for different Types of Admissions, and
- for admissions for different types of Major Admitting Offences.

This analysis provides an overall context within which one can identify a number of areas of priority operational and policy concern. Certain of these areas are also used to suggest focii for the more detailed analysis in Chapters 3 through 7.

Finally, since the more detailed analysis of Chapters 3 through 7 is based on a subfile of the 81,203 records (i.e. on the 15,271 records for offenders becoming eligible for Full Parole in 1980/81 through 1982/3), the data on longer term trends can be used to put the findings based on the 3 year subfile into an historical perspective -- and to assess the degree to which those findings would be likely to apply over a longer time period. To assist in this latter task, this Chapter also describes the composition of the 3 year subfile in terms of the two main variables considered (i.e. type of admission and type of offence).

Separate sections of this Chapter focus on:

2.2 Inmates becoming eligible for Full Parole
- numbers
- composition by Type of Admission
- composition by Type of Offence

2.3 Parole Release Rates
- overall rates
- variations by Type of Admission
- variations by Type of Offence
- variations by combinations of Admission and Offence Type

2.2 INMATES BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR FULL PAROLE

2.2.1 NUMBERS OF INMATES

Figure 2.1 displays the trends in the Total Number of Inmates Becoming Eligible for Full Parole[3] each year over the 14 year period from the beginning of fiscal 1971/2 to the end of fiscal 1984/5 (i.e. March 31, 1985)[4].

Although there is a definite upward general trend in the Total Numbers Becoming Eligible for Full Parole, there have been significant (almost cyclical) upward and downward deviations from those trends -- and therefore significant year-to-year variations in the related workloads of both the National Parole Board (NPB) which decides whether or not inmates should receive parole, and the Correctional Service Canada (CSC) case management teams who must prepare recommendations for or against parole release.

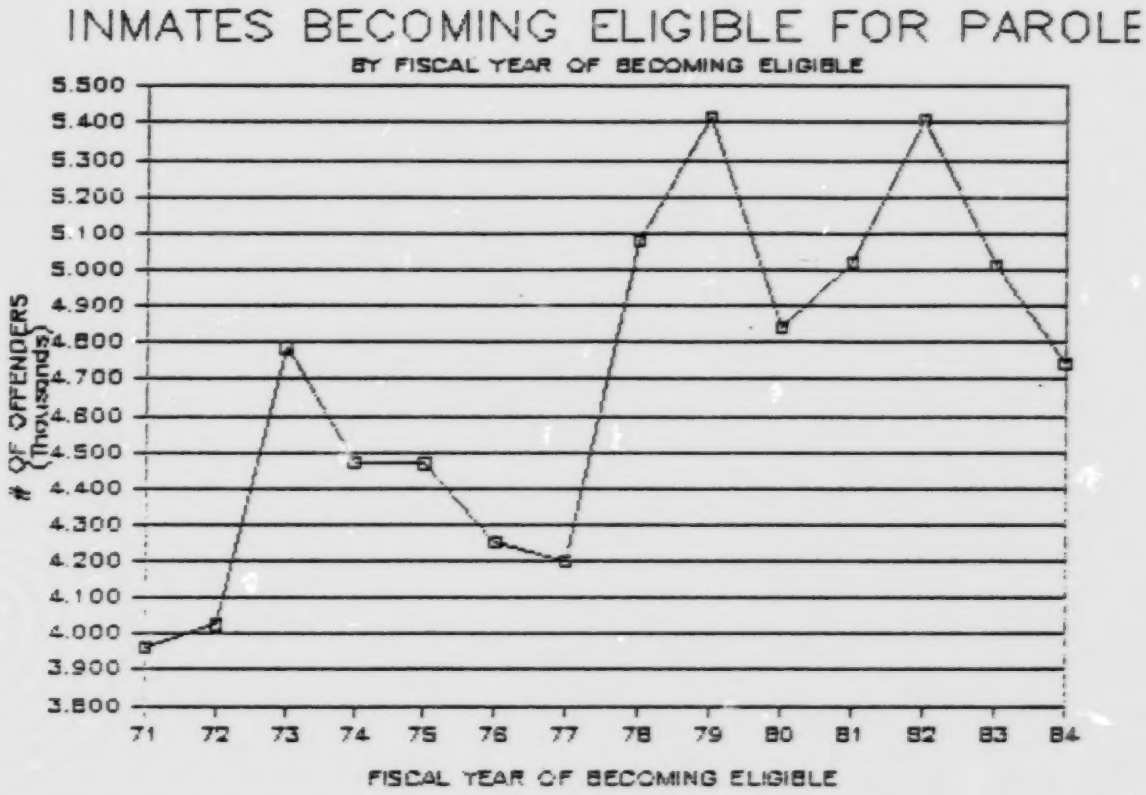
---

3. Throughout this document, (unless otherwise specified) the terms, "becoming eligible for parole", "becoming eligible", "year of Parole Eligibility", and "year of becoming eligible" refer to the inmate's first becoming eligible for parole during the current term. For instance, an inmate who became eligible for parole in 1980/1 may not be released that year or the next, and would still be "eligible" in the 2 subsequent years. However, the inmate would be counted in any statistics based on "year of eligibility" only for 1980/1.

It should also be noted that this report uses the term "Parole" to mean "Full Parole". "Day Parole" will always be referred to as "Day Parole".

4. The "raw" numbers (on which the summary Figures shown in the main body of the report are based) can be found in the Statistical Appendix (A) of this report. Additional statistics are contained in a set of computer printouts submitted separately.

FIGURE 2.1
INMATES BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR FULL PAROLE:
- BY YEAR OF BECOMING ELIGIBLE, 1971/2 THROUGH 1984/5
- ALL TYPES OF ADMISSIONS AND OFFENCES COMBINED



The numbers becoming eligible

- started from a low of 3961 in 1971/2,
- climbed 21% in 2 years to nearly 4,800 by 1973/4,
- fell back steadily over the next 4 years to nearly 4200 in 1977/8,
- and then jumped 29% within the next 2 years to a long term high of 5416 in 1979/80.
- During the years chosen for the more detailed analysis of Chapters 4 through 7, the number becoming eligible climbed 11% from a low of 4842 in 1980/1 to a high of 5409 in 1982/3.
- During the last 2 years covered by the project database, the number becoming eligible fell to a level just below that of 1980/81.

From the data presented it is clear that NPB and CSC decisions and recommendations regarding the possible parole release of individual inmates are undertaken within the context of overall workloads that are both sizeable and variable. (Whether or not these variations in overall workloads are correlated with variations in overall Parole Release Rates will be discussed in Section 2.4 later.)

It is also clear that the subfile of offenders becoming eligible chosen for the more detailed analysis of the present project covers eligibility years that show year-to-year variations (11%) that are not dissimilar to those observed over the longer 14 year period. The absolute levels of numbers becoming eligible in the years covered by the subfile are, however, more typical of the levels observed over the last 7 years of the longer period. Finally, given the sizeable levels generally, the choice of a 3 year sample yields a subfile size that is certainly adequate for our purposes in the current report. The subfile contains data on 15,271 offenders who became eligible during the 3 years - 19% of the 81,203 offender/terms in the total project database.

2.2.2 COMPOSITION BY TYPE OF ADMISSION

The analysis of the previous section presented data on <u>all</u> inmates becoming eligible for full parole. Such data is useful for providing an overall context for analysis, but such aggregate data often masks variations for different subsets of the total population, variations that are often of considerable importance to policy and operational decision-makers. It is therefore necessary to explore the data in more detail.

Figure 2.2 begins this analysis by documenting the absolute numbers (the top half of the Figure) and the percentage distribution (bottom half of the figure) of offenders becoming eligible for Full Parole from 1971/2 to 1984/5 -- separately for <u>different Current Term Admission Types</u> of those offenders. (The definitions of each of these Current term Admission Types are given in Figure 2.3.)

FIGURE 2.2
TRENDS FROM FISCAL 1971/2 THROUGH 1984/5:
- NUMBER OF INMATES BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR FULL PAROLE
- BY TYPE OF CURRENT TERM ADMISSION

NUMBERS OF ADMISSIONS

TYPE OF ADMISSION	FISCAL YEAR OF BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR PAROLE														
	1971/2	1972/3	1973/4	1974/5	1975/6	1976/7	1977/8	1978/9	1979/80	1980/1	1981/2	1982/3	1983/4	1984/5	80-82
SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL															
- 1ST															7439
- REPEAT															2169
- SUBTOTAL	3,179	2,922	2,990	2,909	2,689	2,607	2,595	2,941	3,097	2,899	3,038	3,671	3,860	4,043	9,608
PAROLE REVOCATION															
- WITHOUT IND CONV	244	269	336	272	146	80	88	231	268	163	191	150	90	47	526
- WITH NEW IND CONV	427	556	575	362	339	278	202	317	275	257	232	261	203	77	751
- SUBTOTAL	671	825	911	634	485	358	290	548	543	420	423	411	293	124	1,277
MS REVOCATION															
- WITHOUT IND CONV	16	152	543	484	524	386	409	674	863	669	623	437	259	107	1824
- WITH NEW IND CONV	5	64	247	347	617	740	670	735	712	577	650	582	321	204	1817
- SUBTOTAL	21	216	790	831	1,141	1,126	1,079	1,409	1,575	1,246	1,273	1,019	580	311	3,641
TRANSFERS & OTHER	90	63	95	96	154	163	237	181	201	277	285	308	280	264	745
TOTAL: ALL TYPES	3,961	4,026	4,786	4,470	4,469	4,254	4,201	5,079	5,416	4,842	5,019	5,409	5,013	4,742	15,271

PERCENTAGE OF ALL ADMISSIONS FOR EACH YEAR

TYPE OF ADMISSION	FISCAL YEAR OF BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR PAROLE														
	1971/2	1972/3	1973/4	1974/5	1975/6	1976/7	1977/8	1978/9	1979/80	1980/1	1981/2	1982/3	1983/4	1984/5	80-82
SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL															
- 1ST															49%
- REPEAT															14%
- SUBTOTAL	80%	73%	62%	65%	60%	61%	62%	58%	57%	60%	61%	68%	77%	85%	63%
PAROLE REVOCATION															
- WITHOUT IND CONV	6%	7%	7%	6%	3%	2%	2%	5%	5%	3%	4%	3%	2%	1%	3%
- WITH NEW IND CONV	11%	14%	12%	8%	8%	7%	5%	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%	4%	2%	5%
- SUBTOTAL	17%	20%	19%	14%	11%	8%	7%	11%	10%	9%	8%	8%	6%	3%	8%
MS REVOCATION															
- WITHOUT IND CONV	0%	4%	11%	11%	12%	9%	10%	13%	16%	14%	12%	8%	5%	2%	12%
- WITH NEW IND CONV	0%	2%	5%	8%	14%	17%	16%	14%	13%	12%	13%	11%	6%	4%	12%
- SUBTOTAL	1%	5%	17%	19%	26%	26%	26%	28%	29%	26%	25%	19%	12%	7%	24%
TRANSFERS & OTHER	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	4%	6%	4%	4%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	5%
TOTAL: ALL TYPES	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Figure 2.3
TYPES OF CURRENT TERM ADMISSION

"W of C" - SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL ADMISSIONS
- admissions for reasons other than: revocation of previous parole or M.S. supervision periods or transfers from other jurisdictions (i.e. admissions of offenders who either have not been in penitentiary before, or whose warrant expiry date for any previous penitentiary term has past)

"PR" - PAROLE REVOCATION WITHOUT INDICTABLE CONVICTION

"PRi" - PAROLE REVOCATION WITH INDICTABLE CONVICTION
- admissions on conviction of a New Indictable Offence while under Parole Supervision (includes "Parole Forfeitures" and "Admissions for Warrants of Committal on Parole")

"MSR" - MANDATORY SUPERVISION REVOCATION WITHOUT INDICTABLE CONVICTION

"MSRi" - MANDATORY SUPERVISION REVOCATION WITH INDICTABLE CONVICTION
- admissions on conviction of a New Indictable Offence while under M.S. Supervision (includes "M.S. Forfeitures" and "Admissions for Warrants of Committal on M.S")

"TR" - TRANSFERS (AND OTHER)
- transfers to penitentiary of inmates from other Canadian provincial correctional jurisdictions or from foreign jurisdictions or for other reasons not listed above

Over the 14 year period, offenders admitted for Simple Warrants of Committal have accounted for by far the highest proportion of offenders becoming eligible for parole. However, this proportion

- started out at a relatively high percent (80%) in 1971/2,
- remained close to 60% from 1975/6 to 1981/2, and
- then climbed up fairly steadily again (to 85%) in 1984/5.

In terms of absolute numbers, Simple Warrant of Committal admissions becoming eligible for parole

- started at 3,179 in 1971/2,
- were at a 14 year low of 2,595 in 1977/8 (18% below the 1971/2 level), and
- had climbed back up to 4,043 by 1984/5 (56% above the 1977/8 level).

In the first 3 years of the 14 year period, the next highest proportion of all offenders becoming eligible for Full Parole was accounted for by offenders who had been admitted for Parole Revocation. However, the proportion exhibited a fairly steep downward trend from 1971/2 (17%) through 1976/7 (8%). In fact, after 1973/4, admissions for MS Revocation have consistently accounted for a higher proportion (compared to admissions for Parole Revocations) of offenders becoming eligible. Starting from a negligible percent in 1971/2 (soon after the M.S. program was initiated), the proportion

- rose quickly to 26% in 1975/6,
- remained around that level for the next 6 years,
- and then, starting in 1982/3, began to fall.

Although M.S. Revocation admissions accounted for a lower percent of offenders becoming eligible (when compared to admissions for Simple Warrants of Committal), they still have accounted for significant numbers in an absolute sense. For instance, between 1975/6 and 1982/3, admissions for M.S. Revocation accounted for over 1,000 inmates becoming eligible for Full Parole each year. (During the same period admissions for Parole Revocation each year accounted for between 290 and 548 inmates becoming eligible)[5].

In terms of the current report on Full Parole decisions, the above observations indicate that, if one were to focus on one type of admissions, focussing on Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions would be the best choice. However, to ignore decisions related to inmates who had

---

5. Figure 2.2 and Figure 2.4 following also provide data on Parole and M.S. revocations according to whether those revocations were or were not associated with conviction of a new indictable offence. In general, especially in later years of the 14 year period, for both Parole and M.S. revocations "Revocations With a New Indictable Conviction" typically accounted for a slightly higher proportion of offenders becoming eligible than did "Revocations Without".

been admitted for M.S. Revocation would be to ignore a sizeable percent of the full parole decisions[6].

It is also clear that statistics showing the trends in all inmates becoming eligible for parole (i.e. those shown in Figure 2.1 earlier) describe a trend that is not representative of the trends exhibited by offenders with different types of admissions. This point is clearly demonstrated by the graphs of those separate trends shown in Figure 2.4. The most dramatic trend shown is that of Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions which have exhibited a strong general upward climb since 1978/9. This trend is not exhibited by the numbers of offenders becoming eligible for parole with different types of admissions[7].

Figure 2.5 completes this subsection be examining the 1980/1 through 1982/3 subfile in terms of "type of admission". Of the 15,271 offenders who became eligible for parole during that period, 63% (9,608 inmates) had been admitted on a Simple Warrant of Committal. In this respect, the subfile is "representative" of the middle 10 years of the 14 year sample -- in that it exhibits a proportion in the mid range of the proportions seen during the that 10 year period (proportions that ranged from 57% to 68%). 8% of the offenders becoming eligible in the 3 year subfile were admitted for Parole Revocation; 24% for MS revocation. These proportions are more "representative" of the years from 1975/6 through 1982/3.

Finally, for reasons that will become obvious later, any analysis of full parole decisions must distinguish among "1st" and "Repeat" Simple Warrant of Committal admissions. As shown In Figure 2.5, 14% of all offenders becoming eligible for Full Parole were admitted on "Repeat Simple Warrants of Committal". The remainder[8] of all Simple Warrant of Committal admissions were "1st" admissions.

---

6. It is also worth noting the relative importance (especially during the last half of the 14 year period) of the numbers of inmates becoming eligible who had been admitted for "other" reasons. (Transfers from other jurisdictions by far comprised the majority of these other admissions.) In fact, since 1980/81 these "Other" admissions accounted higher proportions of inmates becoming eligible than did either "Parole Revocations Without an Indictable Conviction" or "Parole Revocations With an Indictable Conviction".

7. The reader is cautioned that the graph shown in the first page of Figure 2.4 (for Simple Warrant of Committal admissions becoming eligible) uses a different vertical scale than the graph shown in the second page of that Figure.

8. i.e. 78% of all Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions who became eligible were 1st admissions.

FIGURE 2.4A
INMATES BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR FULL PAROLE:
- BY YEAR OF BECOMING ELIGIBLE: 1971/2 THROUGH 1984/5
- SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL ADMISSIONS
- ALL TYPES OF MAJOR ADMITTING OFFENCES COMBINED

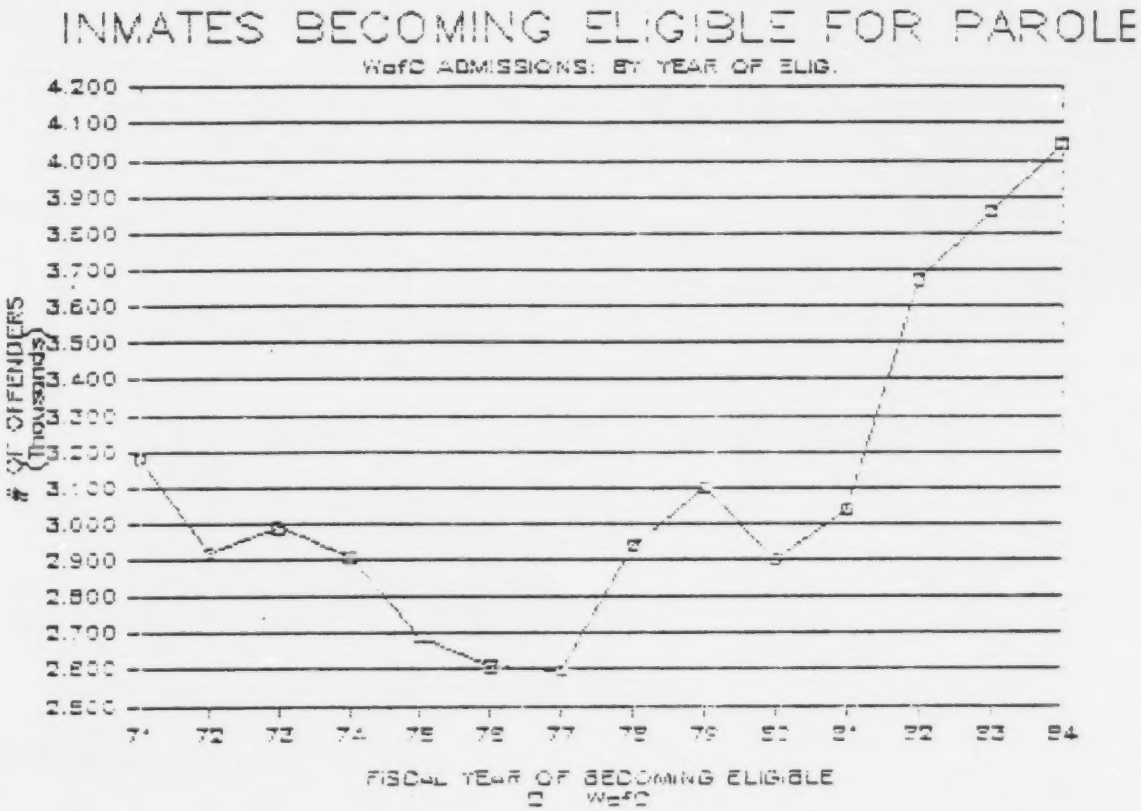


FIGURE 2.4B
INMATES BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR FULL PAROLE:
- BY YEAR OF BECOMING ELIGIBLE: 1971/2 THROUGH 1984/5
- SELECTED TYPES OF ADMISSIONS
- ALL TYPES OF MAJOR ADMITTING OFFENCES COMBINED

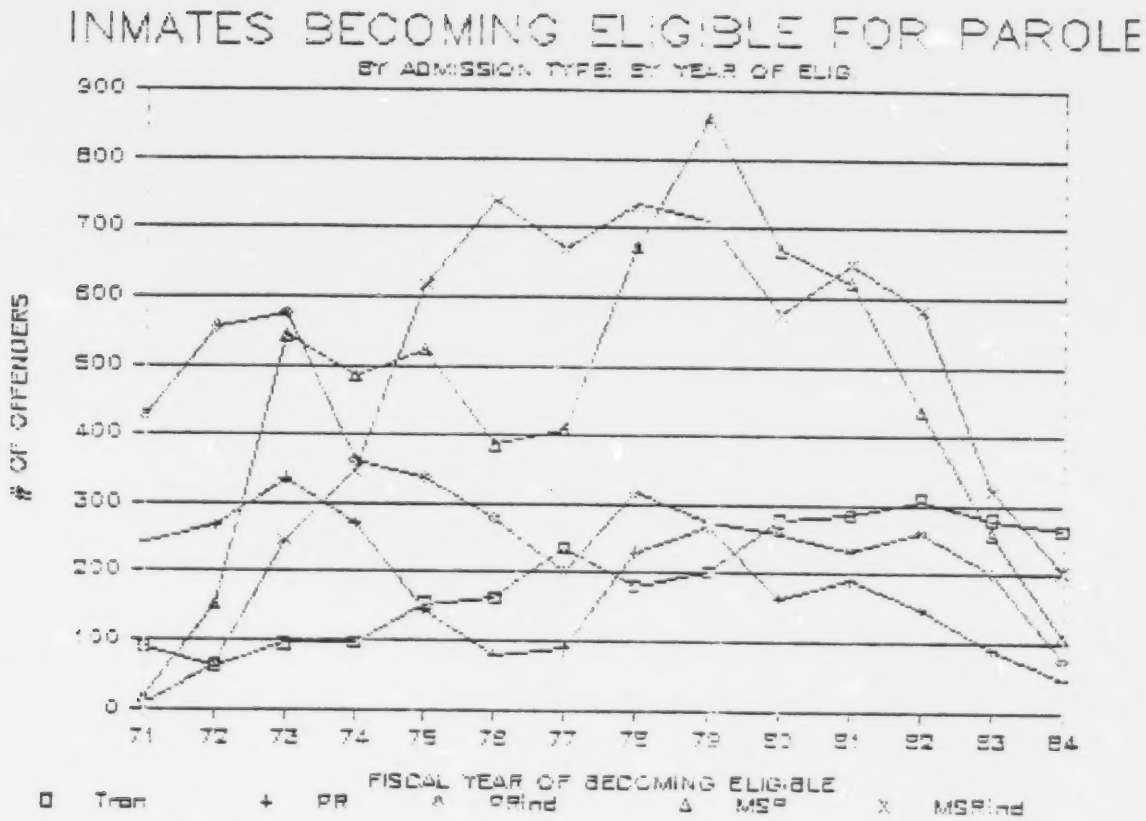
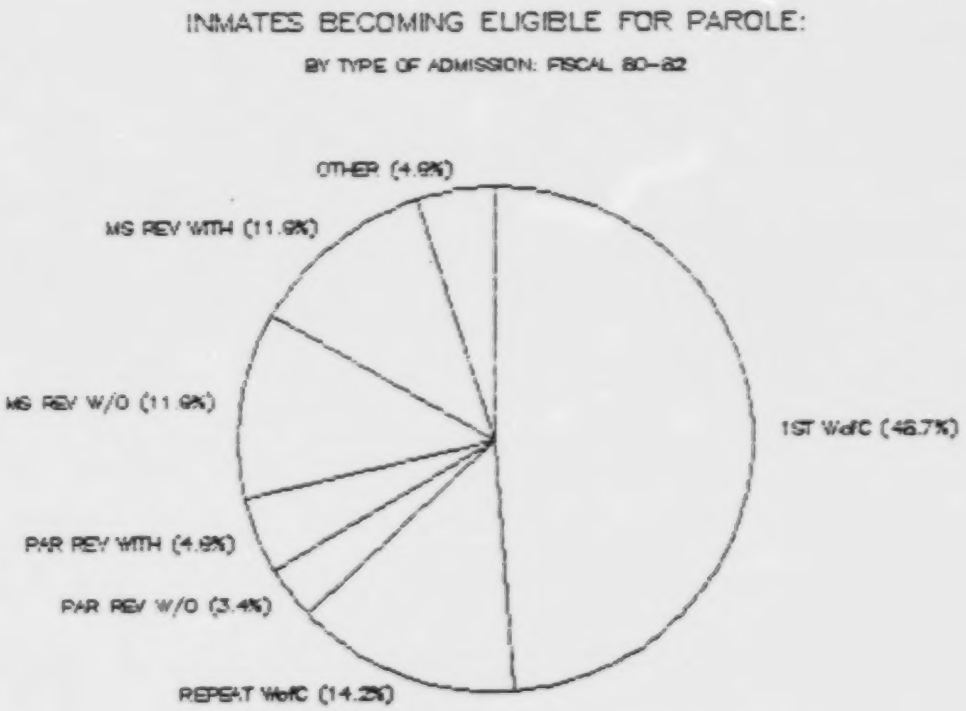


FIGURE 2.5
INMATES BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR FULL PAROLE:
- INMATES BECOMING ELIGIBLE FROM 1980/1 THROUGH 1982/3
- BY TYPE OF CURRENT TERM ADMISSIONS
- ALL TYPES OF MAJOR ADMITTING OFFENCES COMBINED



2.2.3 COMPOSITION BY TYPE OF ADMITTING OFFENCE

The preceding section explored trends over the 14 year period in the numbers of inmates becoming eligible for parole -- for inmates with different types of admission. This section provides similar information, but instead distinguishes inmates becoming eligible by Type of Current Term Admitting Offence.

Figure 2.6 begins this part of the analysis by presenting data on the numbers of inmates becoming eligible for Full Parole in each of the 14 years from 1971/2 through 1984/5[9] for each of the following selected "Type of Offence" groupings:

- Rape and Attempted Rape (Sections 144 and 145 of the Criminal Code of Canada (CCC))[10]
- Robbery (CCC Sections 302 and 303)
- Break and Enter (CCC Sections 306 and 307)
- Manslaughter (CCC Sections 215, 217, 219), and
- "Other" offences (any other offences for which eligible inmates were admitted to penitentiary)

The top half of Figure 2.6 provides statistics on all inmates becoming eligible; the bottom half provides statistics for only those inmates becoming eligible who had been admitted for Simple Warrants of Committal.

Both the top and bottom halves of Figure 2.6 document the numbers of offenders becoming eligible each year for each of the offence groupings and the percentage of the yearly totals accounted for by each offence grouping.

When all admission types are taken together (the top part of Figure 2.6), one finds that the numbers of inmates becoming eligible for Parole who were admitted for each of the specific offences of Rape & Attempted Rape, Robbery, and Break and Enter are generally higher from 1978/9 on than

---

9. .....and for the years 1980/1 through 1982/3 combined (the 3 years chosen for the more detailed analysis of later Chapters).

10. Revisions to the Criminal Code that were effective January 4, 1983 eliminated the offences of Rape and attempted Rape, the falling off of numbers for these offences in 1983/84 and, 1984/85 is thus artificial. (Because of court delays in hearing cases charged for those offences laid prior to January 4, 1983, substantial numbers were still convicted and admitted after that date.)

FIGURE 2.6
TRENDS FROM FISCAL 1971/2 THROUGH 1984/5:
- NUMBER OF INMATES BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR PAROLE
- BY TYPE OF CURRENT TERM ADMITTING MAJOR OFFENCE
- SELECTED TYPES OF CURRENT TERM ADMISSION

NUMBERS OF ADMISSIONS

TYPE OF ADMISSION/ TYPE OF ADMITTING OFFENC	FISCAL YEAR OF BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR PAROLE														
	1971/2	1972/3	1973/4	1974/5	1975/6	1976/7	1977/8	1978/9	1979/80	1980/1	1981/2	1982/3	1983/4	1984/5	80-82
ALL TYPES OF ADMISSIONS COMBINED															
NUMBERS															
RAPE & ATTEMPTED RAPE	9	18	38	91	172	144	145	189	214	195	196	231	234	190	622
ROBBERY	43	120	386	837	942	1,041	1,020	1,266	1,349	1,312	1,266	1,342	1,208	1,236	3,920
BREAK AND ENTER	20	80	344	729	1,006	928	911	1,140	1,105	970	1,095	1,215	1,200	1,068	3,280
MANSLAUGHTER	16	36	84	111	172	158	140	170	193	174	191	177	180	177	542
OTHER OFFENCES	3,873	3,772	3,934	2,702	2,177	1,983	1,985	2,314	2,555	2,191	2,271	2,444	2,191	2,071	6,906
TOTAL: ALL OFFENCES	3,961	4,026	4,786	4,470	4,469	4,254	4,201	5,079	5,416	4,842	5,019	5,409	5,013	4,742	15,270
PERCENTS OF TOTAL															
RAPE & ATTEMPTED RAPE	0.2%	0.4%	0.8%	2.0%	3.8%	3.4%	3.5%	3.7%	4.0%	4.0%	3.9%	4.3%	4.7%	4.0%	4.1%
ROBBERY	1.1%	3.0%	8.1%	18.7%	21.1%	24.5%	24.3%	24.9%	24.9%	27.1%	25.2%	24.8%	24.1%	26.1%	25.7%
BREAK AND ENTER	0.5%	2.0%	7.2%	16.3%	22.5%	21.8%	21.7%	22.4%	20.4%	20.0%	21.8%	22.5%	23.9%	22.5%	21.5%
MANSLAUGHTER	0.4%	0.9%	1.8%	2.5%	3.8%	3.7%	3.3%	3.3%	3.6%	3.6%	3.8%	3.3%	3.6%	3.7%	3.5%
OTHER OFFENCES	97.8%	93.7%	82.2%	60.4%	48.7%	46.6%	47.3%	45.6%	47.2%	45.2%	45.2%	45.2%	43.7%	43.7%	45.2%
TOTAL: ALL OFFENCES	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	FISCAL YEAR OF BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR PAROLE													
	1971/2	1972/3	1973/4	1974/5	1975/6	1976/7	1977/8	1978/9	1979/80	1980/1	1981/2	1982/3	1983/4	1984/5
ADMISSIONS BY SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL														
NUMBERS														
RAPE & ATTEMPTED RAPE	3	15	30	78	133	122	122	152	160	149	163	201	220	185	513
ROBBERY	35	70	255	585	680	802	789	891	906	913	884	1,019	1,029	1,126	2,816
BREAK AND ENTER	11	40	166	424	559	496	479	549	565	532	584	743	839	866	1,859
MANSLAUGHTER	13	24	66	88	141	131	122	144	146	132	161	146	166	168	435
OTHER OFFENCES	3,117	2,773	2,473	1,734	1,176	1,056	1,083	1,205	1,320	1,173	1,246	1,562	1,606	1,698	3,981
TOTAL: ALL OFFENCES	3,179	2,922	2,990	2,909	2,689	2,607	2,595	2,941	3,097	2,899	3,038	3,671	3,860	4,043	9,608
PERCENTS OF TOTAL														
RAPE & ATTEMPTED RAPE	0.1%	0.5%	1.0%	2.7%	4.9%	4.7%	4.7%	5.2%	5.2%	5.1%	5.4%	5.5%	5.7%	4.6%	5.3%
ROBBERY	1.1%	2.4%	8.5%	20.1%	25.3%	30.8%	30.4%	30.3%	29.3%	31.5%	29.1%	27.8%	26.7%	27.9%	29.3%
BREAK AND ENTER	0.3%	1.4%	5.6%	14.6%	20.8%	19.0%	18.5%	18.7%	18.2%	18.4%	19.2%	20.2%	21.7%	21.4%	19.3%
MANSLAUGHTER	0.4%	0.8%	2.2%	3.0%	5.2%	5.0%	4.7%	4.9%	4.7%	4.6%	5.3%	4.0%	4.3%	4.2%	4.6%
OTHER OFFENCES	98.0%	94.9%	82.7%	59.6%	43.7%	40.5%	41.7%	41.0%	42.6%	40.5%	41.0%	42.5%	41.6%	42.0%	41.4%
TOTAL: ALL OFFENCES	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

they are from 1975/6 through 1977/8.[11] There are, however, moderate increases and decreases from year to year during the latter period for each offence type. A different pattern is exhibited by the numbers becoming eligible who were admitted for Manslaughter -- the trend in the latter set of numbers is more random over the period 1975/6 through 1984/5.

The percentages of the total of all inmates becoming eligible accounted for by inmates admitted for each of the specific offences considered have remained fairly stable since 1975/6. Further, the 4 specific offences accounted for over 50% of the total number of inmates becoming eligible each year. (The percentage distribution for inmates becoming eligible in 1980/1 through 1982/3 is shown graphically in Figure 2.7. The distribution for all types of admissions is shown in the first page of the Figure; for Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions only, in the second page.)

It is also clear that inmates admitted for Robbery (including both Robbery with Violence and Armed Robbery) comprise the largest proportion (25.7% on average from 1980/1 through 1982/3) of those becoming eligible. Admissions for Break and Enter come a close second (21.5% on average from 1980/1 through 1982/3). Any more detailed analysis of parole activities by offence type should, therefore, include admissions for both of these offences.

The considerably smaller proportions of the total accounted for each year by offences such as Rape and Manslaughter illustrate a problem faced by any offence-specific analysis of federal correctional activity. Although those two offences are represented in higher volumes than any of the specific offences included in the "Other offences" category, they still each comprise only roughly 4% of all offenders becoming eligible. This percent usually translates into between 150 and 240 inmates per year each. Considering that many types of policy and operational analysis require a further breakdown of any sample (e.g. by Type of Admission, Type of Release, Sentence Length, etc.), samples of this size become far from optimal from a statistical methodological perspective -- especially if the database were to be used for causal or predictive modelling[12]. These relatively low volumes of inmates in different offence categories constituted one of the main reasons for deciding to base the more detailed analysis of later Chapters on 3 years of data. Nonetheless,

---

11. The low numbers for fiscal 1971/2 through 1973/4 for each of the specific offences considered -- but <u>not</u> for the totals over all offences -- makes one suspect the quality of the "Offence Type" codes in the original database for those earlier years. To allow for a margin of error, the discussion in the text will, therefore, be restricted to the period after <u>1974/5</u>.

12. It should, however, be recognized that samples this "small" are considerably larger than the samples that have normally been available to researchers in the past.

FIGURE 2.7A

INMATES BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR FULL PAROLE:

- INMATES BECOMING ELIGIBLE IN 1980/1 THROUGH 1982/3
- ALL TYPES OF CURRENT TERM ADMISSIONS
- BY SELECTED TYPES OF MAJOR ADMITTING OFFENCES

ALL ADMISSION TYPES BECOMING ELIGIBLE:

BY TYPE OF OFFENCE: FISCAL 80-82

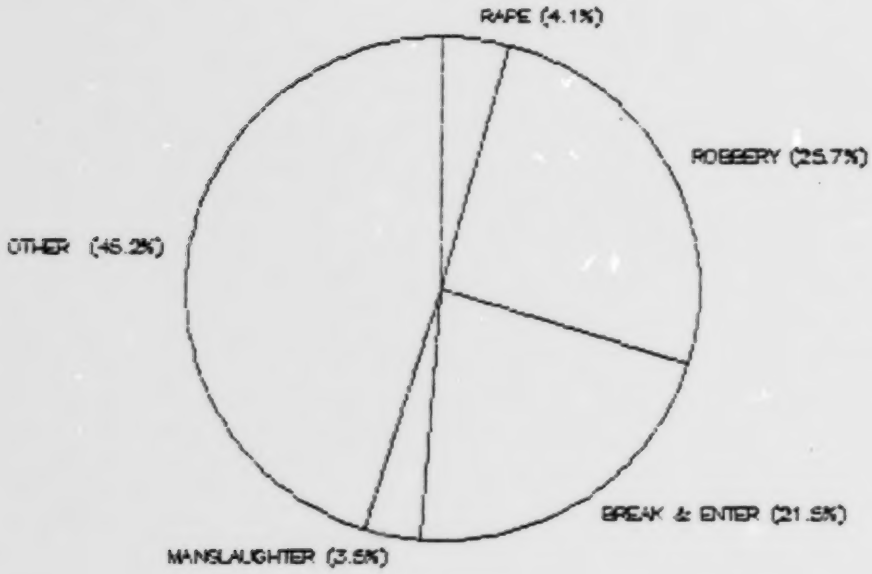
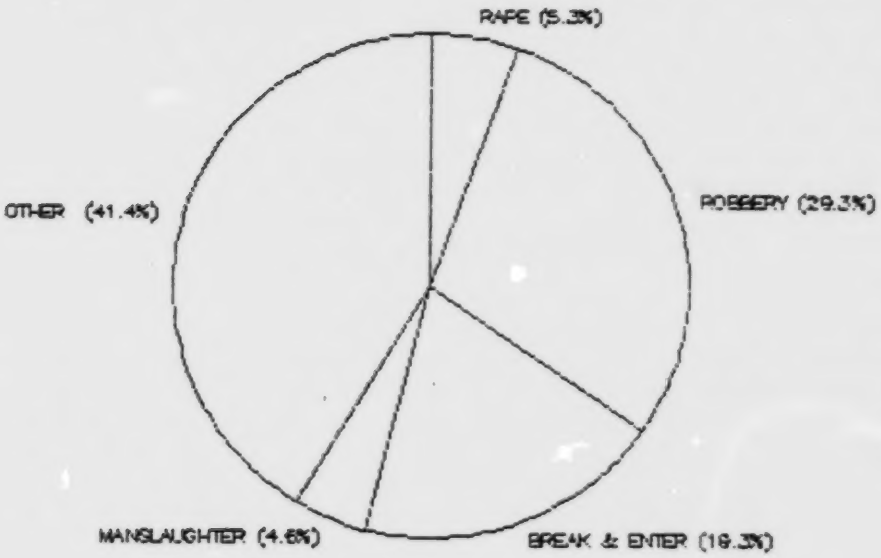


FIGURE 2.7B
INMATES BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR FULL PAROLE:
- BY YEAR OF BECOMING ELIGIBLE: 1980/1 THROUGH 1982/3
- SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL ADMISSIONS ONLY
- BY SELECTED TYPES OF MAJOR ADMITTING OFFENCES

W OF C ADMISS BECOMING ELIGIBLE:

BY TYPE OF OFFENCE: FISCAL 80-82



even then (as shown by data in the last column of Figure 2.6) the samples of offenders in even the 3rd or 4th most frequent offence categories include "only" 542 and 622 inmates.

Figure 2.4 earlier demonstrated that the longer term trend for inmates becoming eligible for parole who had been admitted for Simple Warrants of Committal was considerably different from the analogous trend for all types of admissions combined. The statistics in the bottom half of Figure 2.6 show that this difference is also evident for each of the specific offences except Manslaughter. While the numbers of inmates becoming eligible who were admitted for Manslaughter exhibited random fluctuations, the numbers for those admitted on simple Warrants of Committal for Rape, Robbery, and Break and Enter each exhibited a generally increasing trend from 1975/6 through 1094/5. The increase for eligible inmates admitted for Robbery was most dramatic -- a 66% increase of 446 inmates becoming eligible from 1975/6 to 1984/5.

Eligible inmates admitted for the 4 specific offences together account for a higher proportion (around 58%) of all eligible inmates admitted on Simple Warrants of Committal -- as compared to the analogous proportion (around 54%) for eligible inmates admitted for all Types of Admissions combined. Inmates becoming eligible for Full Parole who were admitted for Rape, Robbery and Manslaughter each comprise a slightly higher proportion of all Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions -- again, as compared to of all Types of Admissions combined. The proportional representation of eligible inmates admitted for Break and Enter is lower among those admitted for Simple Warrants of Committal.

Finally, it should be noted that if analysis were to be restricted to eligible offenders admitted on Simple Warrant of Committal, the sample sizes would fall considerably for Robbery and Break and Enter admissions, but by a more moderate amount (in absolute terms) for Rape and Manslaughter offences[13]. However, the numbers of inmates in each group (especially if a number of years of data were combined) would still remain adequate for the types of analysis undertaken in this report. From the statistics shown in the last column of Figure 2.6 it is also reasonable to assume that a subfile of eligible inmates becoming eligible in 1980/1 through 1983/4 would -- in terms of composition by Offence Type -- be adequately "representative" of the data from the larger complete database.

Such a subfile was in fact chosen for the more detailed analysis of Chapters 3 through 7. Since that detailed analysis often uses a finer breakdown of offences than that used to this point in the report, a more

---

13. The different rates of sample size reduction reflect differences by offence type in the percentages of all admissions of each offence type that are accounted for by Simple Warrants of Committal (as opposed to Parole Revocations, M.S. Revocations, etc.).

detailed description of the composition of the subfile by Offence Type is shown in Figure 2.8.14

The specific definitions of the different offence groups utilized in the detailed analyses of the subfile can be found in Figure 2.9. In particular, the reader should note that:

- the analysis of Chapters 3 through 7 often presents statistics for "Robbery With Violence" cases, where "Robbery With Violence" includes offences under Subsections 302.(a), 302.(b) and 302(c), and Section 303. Those sections refer to criminal acts in which violence or threats of violence actually occurred in connection with any stealing or intent to steal[15]. Excluded are convictions under Subsection 302.(d), a subsection that specifies simply that the perpetrator was armed while the stealing occurred (i.e. violence or the threat of violence is not mentioned in the subsection). Throughout this report, references to "Robbery" include Section 302.(d) convictions; references to "Robbery with Violence" exclude convictions under Section 302.(d).

---

14. The composition of the subfile in terms of 12 other "Independent Factors" will be presented in the appropriate sections of Chapters 4 through 7.

15. The exception is Section 303 which specifies the punishment for convictions under Sections 302.(a through d). Although convictions under Section 303 may relate to convictions under Section 302.(d), there was no way to determine this from the automated information available. In interpreting any of the results presented for "Robbery With Violence", the reader may find useful the following information on the numbers of admissions with one of the "Robbery" offences as their major offence at admission. The numbers shown are from the population of all admissions in the complete 81,203 record database.

Section	Number of Admissions	% of all Robbery admissions
302.(a)	1,871	12.5%
302.(b)	3,350	22.4%
302.(c)	311	2.1%
302.(d)	7,414	49.6%
303	2,008	13.4%
Total	14,954	100.0%

FIGURE 2.8
OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR FULL PAROLE RELEASE 1980/2-1982/3
- BY SELECTED TYPES OF ADMISSIONS
- BY SELECTED TYPES OF MAJOR OFFENCES AT ADMISSION

TYPE OF ADMISSION	OFFENCE TYPE GROUP								
	TOTAL OFFENCES	ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE	BREAK & ENTER	RAPE & ATTEMPTS	MANS-LAUGH-TER	MURDER & ATTEMPTS	SELECTED OTHER VIOLENT	DRUG RELATED	OTHER OFFENCES
TOTAL: ALL ADMISSION TYPES	15271	1858	3281	623	542	395	946	1452	6174
% of total offences	100%	12%	21%	4%	4%	3%	6%	10%	40%
1ST WARRANT OF COMMITTAL	7439	948	1338	449	387	287	412	999	2619
% of total offences	100%	13%	18%	6%	5%	4%	6%	13%	35%
REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTAL	2169	302	521	64	52	58	180	137	855
	100%	14%	24%	3%	2%	3%	8%	6%	39%
SUBTOTAL: WARRANT OF COMMITTAL	9608	1250	1859	513	439	345	592	1136	3474
	100%	13%	19%	5%	5%	4%	6%	12%	36%

- added to the list of offence groupings considered previously are:
  - Murder,
  - Selected Other Violent Offences,
  - Drug Related Offences, and
  - Other Offences (i.e. offences not specifically included in the groups defined in Figure 2.9)16

2.3 PAROLE RELEASE RATES

2.3.1 OVERALL PAROLE RELEASE RATES

Previous sections have shown that the numbers of inmates becoming eligible for parole have, over the 14 year period from 1971/2 through 1984/5, often exhibited considerable variations from year to year. This result has been found both for all types of admissions combined and for each of a number of different types of admission. If one were to believe that variations in the workloads of CSC case management teams and of the National Parole Board had a strong influence on the rates at which eligible inmates were released to parole, one would expect that these year-to-year variations in the numbers of inmates becoming eligible for parole would be associated with year-to-year variations in the rates at which inmates were paroled.

The long term patterns of "Parole Release Rates" presented in Figure 2.10 do not support this hypothesis17. In that Figure the "Parole Release Rate" is defined as:

- the percent of inmates becoming eligible for Full Parole each year who are eventually released to Full Parole18.

---

16. Within this more detailed classification, "Armed Robbery" (Section 302.(d)) offences would be included under "Other Offences".

17. The "raw" date upon which Figure 2.10 (and Figure 2.11 that follows) are based are presented in Figure A2.1 in Appendix A.

18. In this section of the report, in calculating the "Parole Release Rate", offenders are followed-up (for type of release) to March 31, 1985. The follow-up period is thus longer for inmates who become eligible in earlier years in the period, and shorter for inmates becoming eligible in later years. In particular, any decrease in Parole Release Rates for inmates becoming eligible in the last 1 or 2 years could be illusory -- and better seen as due to the shorter possible follow-up period for those inmates (i.e. those inmates could still be released to parole after March 31, 1985).

The more detailed later analysis based on the subfile of offenders

FIGURE 2.9 (page 1 of 2)
OFFENCE GROUPINGS USED IN DETAILED ANALYSIS:
(USING 1989/1 THROUGH 1982/3 SUBFILE)

- ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE
  - CCC Sections 302.(a), 302.(b), 302.(c) & 303
  - N.B. Section 302.(d) excluded
- BREAK AND ENTER
  - CCC Sections 306 & 307
- RAPE (including ATTEMPTED RAPE)
  - CCC Sections 144 & 145
- MANSLAUGHTER
  - CCC Sections 215, 217, & 219
- MURDER
  - CCC Sections 214, 215, & 218
- SELECTED OTHER VIOLENT
  - offences listed on next page (N.B. revisions to the Criminal Code of Canada effective January 4, 1983)
- DRUG-RELATED
  - Offences against the Narcotics Control Act or the Food and Drug Act
- OTHER OFFENCES
  - offences not listed above

---

becoming eligible in 1980/1 through 1982/3 corrects for this follow-up problem by adopting a uniform 3 year follow-up (from date of parole eligibility) for capturing *Type of Release* data for each of the inmates in the subfile.

FIGURE 2.9 (page 2 of 2)
OFFENCE GROUPINGS WITHIN "OTHER VIOLENT" OFFENCE CATEGORY:
(USING 1989/1 THROUGH 1982/3 SUBFILE)

	PRIOR TO JAN 4, 1983		AFTER JAN, 1983
149	Indecent Assault: Female		n/a
156	Indecent Assault: Male		n/a
222	Attempted Murder	222	Attempted Murder
228	Cause Bodily Harm-Intent	228	Cause Bodily Harm-Intent
230	Overcoming Resistance	230	Overcoming Resistance
245	Common Assault		n/a
	n/a	245.1	Assault with Weapon
	n/a	245.2	Aggravated Assault
	n/a	245.3	Unlawful Causing Bodily Harm
246	Assault With Intent		n/a
	n/a	246(1,2)	Assault Peace Officer
	n/a	246.1(1,2)	Sexual Assault
	n/a	246.2(1,2)	Sexual Assault-Weapon
	n/a	246.3(1,2)	Aggravated Sexual Assault
247	Kidnapping	247	Kidnapping
423(i)(a)	Conspiracy to Commit Murder	423(i)(a)	Conspiracy to Commit Murder

Except for the relatively high Parole Release Rates for inmates becoming eligible in 1971/2 and 1972/3,[19] Parole Release Rates (for all types of admissions combined) have been very stable throughout the period. From 1973/4 through 1983/4, the rates have remained in a narrow band between 27.5% and 33.9%.

2.3.2 VARIATIONS BY TYPES OF ADMISSIONS

Figure 2.11 presents data on Parole Release Rates similar to that provided in Figure 2.10, except that in Figure 2.11 Parole Release rates are shown separately for inmates with different Current Term Admission Types. Clearly, even after controlling for type of admission one finds that Parole Release Rates have been generally very stable since 1973/4.[20]

However, what is most striking from Figure 2.11 is the degree to which Parole Release Rates have consistently differed for inmates with different Types of Admission. Parole Release Rates for Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions are consistently considerably higher than those for other types of admissions.

Rates for Simple Warrant of Committal admissions ranged from 40% to 50% between 1973/4 and 1983/4 -- as compared to ranges of:

- 18% to 31% - for Parole Revocations with a New Indictable Conviction,
- 17% to 32% - for Transfers and "Other" Types of Admissions
- 12% to 18% - for Parole Revocations without a New Indictable Conviction,
- 3% to 8% - for M.S. Revocations with a New Indictable Conviction, and
- below 2% - for M.S. Revocations without a New Indictable Conviction.

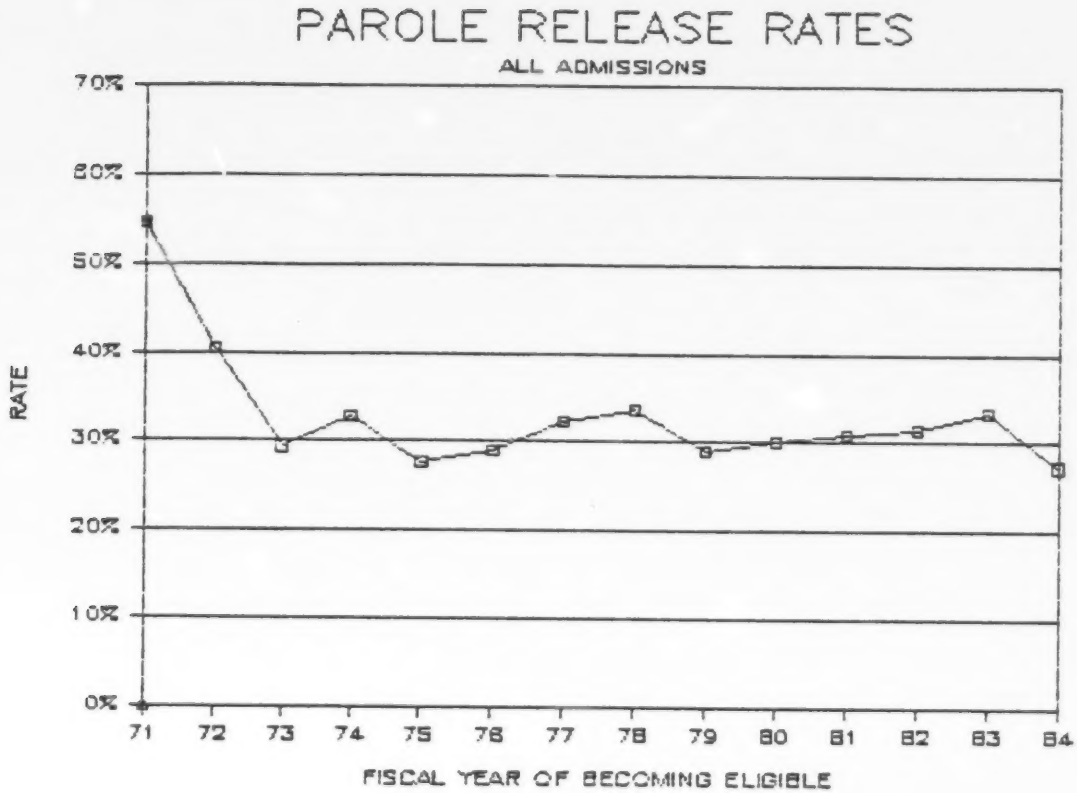
These results strongly suggest that Type of Admission plays a strong role in Parole Release decisions. It should, however, be noted that "Type of Admission" may be not important per se, but instead may be acting as a "proxy" for "Time between Parole Eligibility Date and Probable MS Release date (and/or Warrant Expiry Date)". At parole eligibility date, Simple

---

19. It is worth noting that the levels shown for the 11 year period from 1973/2 to 1983/4 are considerably below the levels experienced during the immediately previous 6 year period from 1967/8 through 1972/3. During that 6 year period, Parole Release Rates ranged from 41% to 56%. (Source: Hann, R.G. "Determinants of Canadian Penitentiary and Prison Populations", report submitted to the Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada (March 1982))

20. .....although the Parole Release Rates for Transfer Admissions were temporarily lower from 1974/5 through 1976/7.

FIGURE 2.10
PAROLE RELEASE RATES: 1971/2 through 1984/5:
- all types of Current Term Admissions combined
- all types of Major Admitting Offences combined



Warrant of Committal admissions usually have a potentially longer absolute time to serve in custody if they are not released to parole -- longer than Revocation admissions. Similarly, Parole Revocation Admissions usually have longer times to serve than M.S. Admissions[21]. This reasoning would also "explain" the fact that for both Parole and M.S. revocation admissions, admissions for revocations with a new indictable conviction have higher Parole Release Rates than do revocations without a new indictable conviction[22]. Statistics presented in later Chapters may shed additional light on this possibility.

The results shown in Figure 2.11 should also be considered when the reader assesses the "representativeness" of the more detailed analysis presented later in this report. Since the Parole Release Rates have remained stable during most of the 14 year period shown, the fact that the subfile contains data only on offenders becoming eligible from 1980/1 through 1982/3 should pose no problems. However, in most cases, results in later analysis will also only be reported for "All Types of Admissions Combined" and for "Simple Warrant of Committal". The reader should remember that the Parole Release rates that will be shown for the latter are considerably higher than for other Types of Admissions[23] -- and that there are considerable variations by specific Type of Admission within "Other Types of Admissions".[24]

---

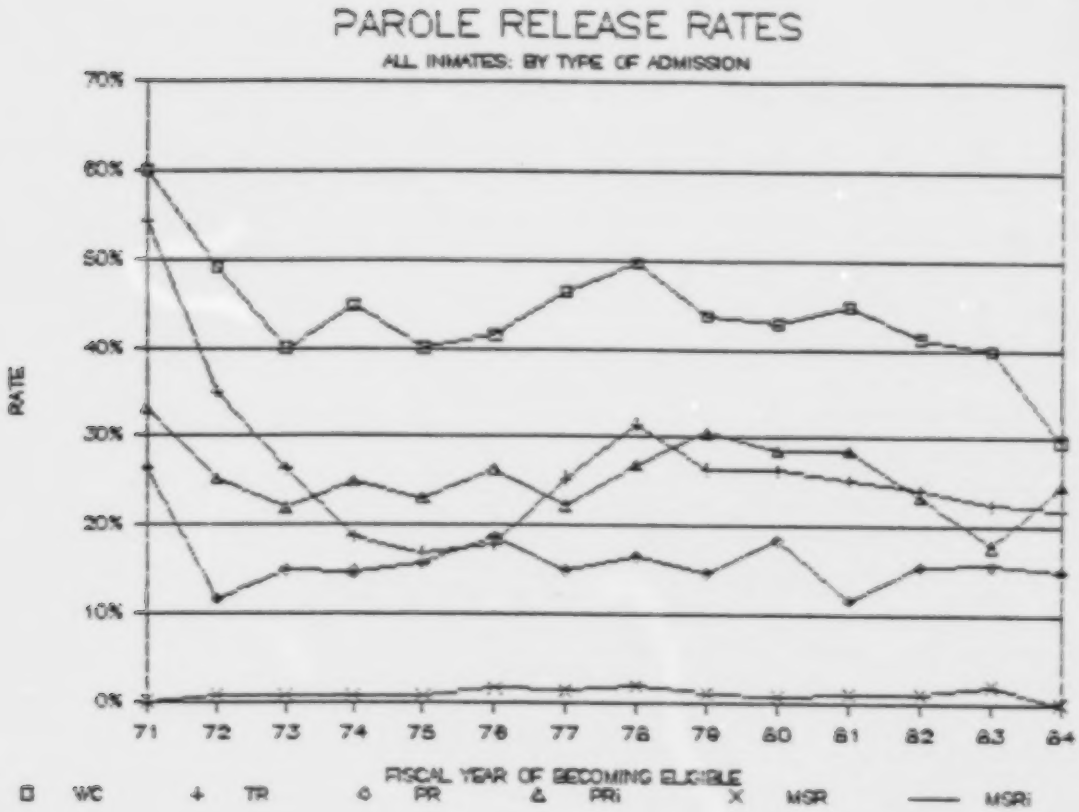
21. ....because they were probably released on parole relatively earlier in their previous sentences than M.S. releases

22. Revocations with new convictions may have longer to serve since they have new aggregate sentences that include the sentence for the new offence (in addition to any remanent to be served from the "old" sentence).

23. These differences will, however, be obvious from a comparison of the statistics for "All Types of Admissions" and those for "Simple Warrants of Committal".

24. On the other hand, since Simple Warrants of Committal accounted for some 60% of offenders becoming eligible from 1980/1 through 1982/3, and since Parole Release Rates for Simple Warrants of Committal are considerably above those for other types of admissions, focusing on Simple Warrants of Committal certainly results in our capturing by far the majority of cases in which the inmate was released on Parole.

FIGURE 2.11
PAROLE RELEASE RATES: 1971/2 through 1984/5:
- by Type of Current Term Admission
- all Types of Major Current Term Offence combined



LEGEND

WC	SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL
TR	TRANSFERS
PR	PAROLE REVOCATION WITHOUT NEW INDICTABLE CONVICTION
PRi	PAROLE REVOCATION WITH NEW INDICTABLE CONVICTION
MSR	M.S. REVOCATION WITHOUT NEW INDICTABLE CONVICTION
MSRi	M.S. REVOCATION WITH NEW INDICTABLE CONVICTION

2.3.3 VARIATIONS BY TYPES OF OFFENCE

The detailed analysis in later Chapters will present results on Parole Release Rates separately for some 8 different types of Major Current Term Admitting Offence for offenders becoming eligible for Full Parole. In this overview analysis, to support the general points that are to be made it is sufficient to present statistics on the longer term trends for a more restricted number of offences.

Figure 2.12 displays the 14 year trends in Parole Release Rates[25]:

- for eligible offenders admitted with the following Major Current Term Offence Types:
  - Manslaughter,
  - Robbery, and
  - Break and Enter.

It is also important to note that the Rates shown in Figure 2.12 are

- for offenders admitted on Simple Warrant of Committal only.

The offence-specific Parole Release Rates shown each exhibit the stability observed in previous sections for the period -- especially from 1975/6 on.[26]

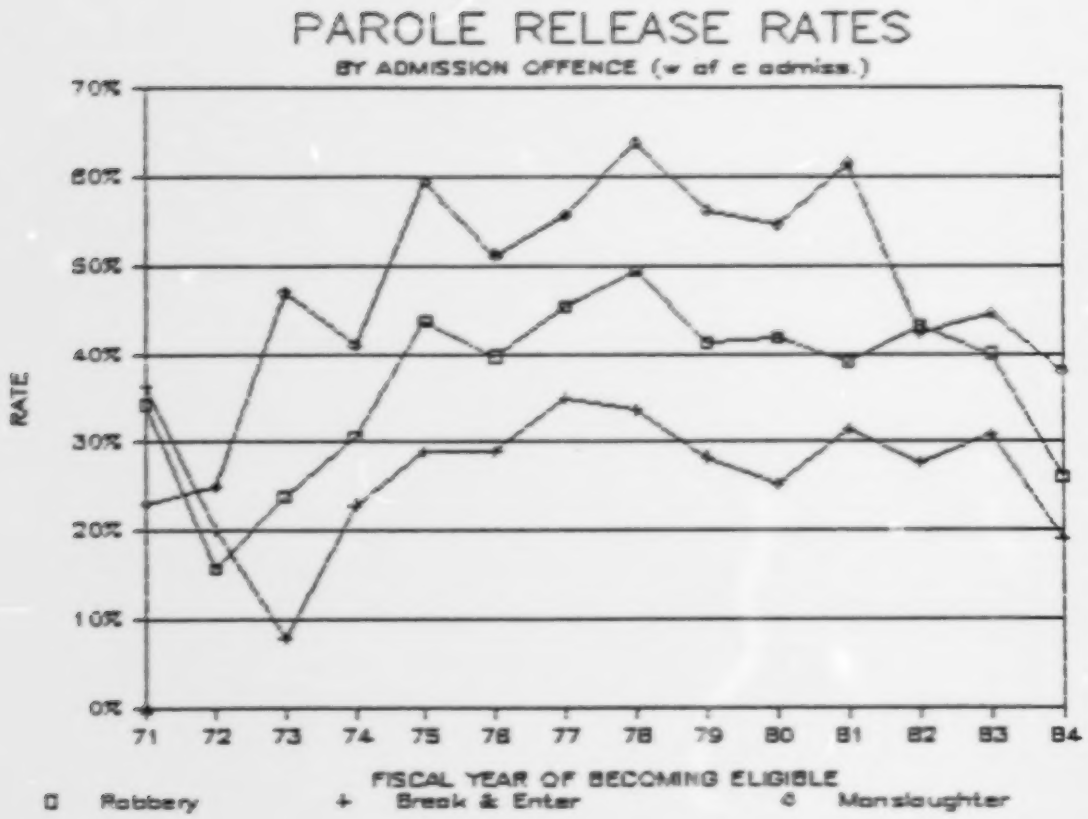
There are, however, major and consistent differences in the general levels of Parole Release Rates among different Offence Types (even after controlling for Type of Admission). From 1975/6 through 1981/2, the Parole Release Rates for Manslaughter were in the range between 51% and 64%:

---

25. Figures 2.12, 2.13 and 2.14 are based on data provided in Figure A2.2 in Appendix A.

26. As discussed before, statistics for the early years in the period should be discounted heavily because of suspected problems in the way in which "Offence Type" was coded in the original data base. As also noted previously, the falling off of Parole Release Rates in the last 1 or 2 years may very likely be due to the relatively shorter follow-up time for capturing release data. This latter problem would be more important for any groups of offences which have longer sentences and which tend to be released after a longer proportion of their sentence is served. Whether or not any of the above considerations apply to the offences shown in Figure 2.12 will be addressed, at least in part, later in the report.

FIGURE 2.12
PAROLE RELEASE RATES: 1971/2 through 1984/5:
- by selected Types of Major Current Term Admitting Offence
- Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions only



- typically roughly 10 percentage points above the rates for Robbery (39% to 50%)[27], and

- typically roughly 20 to 30 percentage points above the rates for Break and Enter (28% to 35%)[28].

Given the magnitudes of these differences for different types of offences, it is obviously important that "Type of Major Admitting Offence" be included among any independent variables considered by studies of parole decision-making.

2.3.4 VARIATIONS BY COMBINATIONS OF ADMISSION TYPE AND TYPE OF OFFENCE

Previous sections have considered the separate influences on Parole Release Rates of "Type of Current Term Admission" and "Type of Major Admitting Offence". This "overview" Chapter is completed with a brief general discussion of the way in which Parole Release Rates differ when the influences of both variables are considered in combination.

To support that discussion, Figures 2.13 and 2.14 provide data on the trends in "Admission Type-specific" Parole Release Rates for:

- eligible offenders admitted for Robbery (Figure 2.13), and

- eligible offenders admitted for Break and Enter (Figure 2.14).

In general, for both Robbery and Break and Enter Offence Types, the "Admission Type-specific" Parole Release Rates exhibit the same relative ranking as did Parole Release Rates for all offences combined (Figure 2.11 earlier). The rates for Simple Warrant of Committal admissions are generally higher than those for other types of admissions, and those for M.S. revocations are lowest.

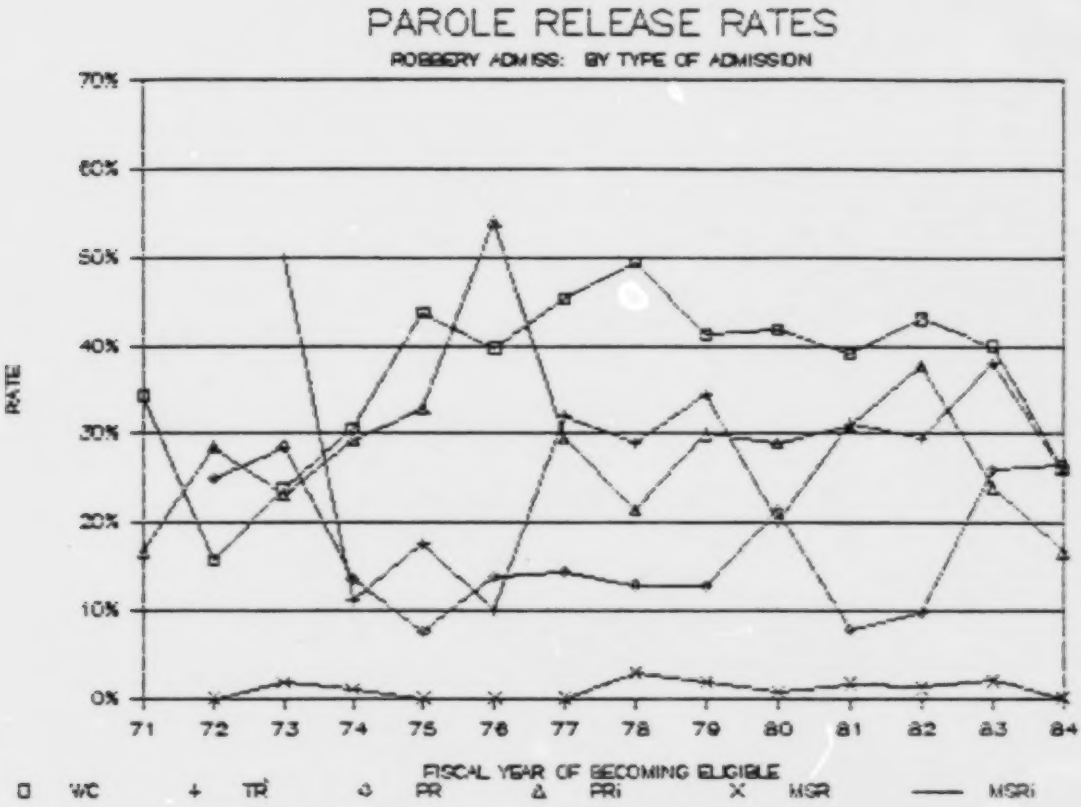
On the other hand, this offence/admission-specific analysis does uncover information not available from the analysis presented earlier. First, the differences between admission type-specific Parole Release Rates may be more pronounced for some offences than others. For instance, for many of the years shown for Break and Enter cases, the Parole Release Rates for eligible offenders admitted on Parole Revocation with a New Indictable Conviction are very close to those for admissions on Simple

---

27. The Parole Release Rates for Robbery Admissions were very similar to the rates for all offence types combined.

28. Although not shown in Figure 2.12, the Parole Release Rates during the same period for offenders admitted for Rape were in the 45% to 54% range. Those for Indecent Assault: Female ranged from 21% to 38%.

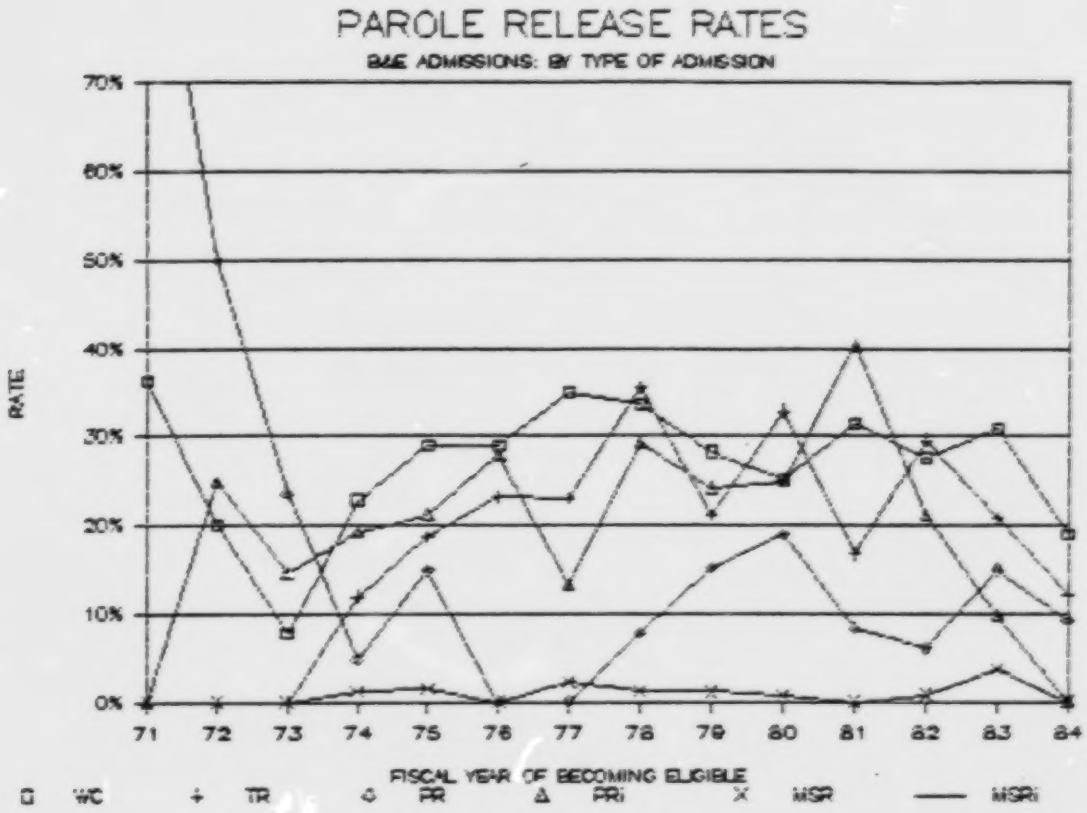
FIGURE 2.13
PAROLE RELEASE RATES: 1971/2 through 1984/5:
- eligible offenders with ROBBERY as their Major Current Term Admitting Offence
- by Type of Current Term Admission



LEGEND

WC	SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL
TR	TRANSFERS
PR	PAROLE REVOCATION WITHOUT NEW INDICTABLE CONVICTION
PRi	PAROLE REVOCATION WITH NEW INDICTABLE CONVICTION
MSR	M.S. REVOCATION WITHOUT NEW INDICTABLE CONVICTION
MSRi	M.S. REVOCATION WITH NEW INDICTABLE CONVICTION

FIGURE 2.14
PAROLE RELEASE RATES: 1971/2 through 1984/5:
- eligible offenders with BREAK & ENTER as their Major Current Term Admitting Offence
- by Type of Current Term Admission



LEGEND

WC	SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL
TR	TRANSFERS
PR	PAROLE REVOCATION WITHOUT NEW INDICTABLE CONVICTION
PRi	PAROLE REVOCATION WITH NEW INDICTABLE CONVICTION
MSR	M.S. REVOCATION WITHOUT NEW INDICTABLE CONVICTION
MSRi	M.S. REVOCATION WITH NEW INDICTABLE CONVICTION

Warrant of Committal -- in contrast, for Robbery cases, there are usually considerable differences between the two sets of Parole Release Rates.

Second, for both Robbery and Break and Enter cases, the stability over time in Parole Release Rates (discussed earlier at a more aggregate level of analysis) is evident for Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions. However, there are often quite major swings from year-to-year in the Parole Release Rates for other Types of Admissions29. Since much of the analysis that follows is based on eligible offenders admitted for either all admission types combined or only Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions, the exploration of the year-to- year swings in Parole Release Rates for other specific types of admissions must be left to later studies.

2.4 OVERVIEW: CONCLUDING COMMENTS

This completes the overview discussion of longer term trends:

- in the numbers of inmates becoming eligible for Parole, and
- in the Parole Release Rates for those inmates.

That discussion has focussed on the extent to which trends in both variables apply to different groups of eligible inmates distinguished by:

- different Current Term Types of Admission, and
- different Current Term Major Offence Types.

The trends and levels, of both the numbers becoming eligible for parole and the likelihood of those offenders being granted Parole, have been shown to differ (often substantially) for offenders with different "Types of Admission" and with different "Types of Offence". The influences of these latter two variables seem important -- both individually and in combination with each other -- in differentiating among inmates more likely and less likely to be granted Full Parole. Both variables should therefore be considered in this and subsequent studies of Full Parole decisions.

The Chapter also explored whether the more detailed analysis that follows could safely be based on a "subfile" of the total 81,203 record database. The general conclusion is that results representative of a longer time period could safely be drawn from a sample of all offenders who became

---

29. A few of the offence type/admission type-specific Parole Release Rates shown in these Figures are based on less than 100 offenders (per year). Some variation could therefore be attributable to the random timing (from one year to the next) in the eligibility dates for particularly "parole-worthy" or "parole-unworthy" inmates. However, the reader is reminded that, since these statistics are based on all offenders, they are precise. They are not estimates in the statistical sense within years of eligibility -- estimates that could suffer from statistical sampling errors.

eligible for Full Parole in the 3 year period 1980/1 through 1982/3 (a subfile of some 15,270 penitentiary admissions). Focussing that analysis on admissions for all types of admissions combined and on Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions would also capture an adequate proportion of the decision-making of interest.[30]

Discussion now turns to the more detailed analysis of the ways in which Full Parole Release Rates differ: for different types of admission, for different offence types, and in relation to each of 12 other "independent factors".

---

[30]. However, such a decision would mean that the exploration of certain different patterns related to Parole decisions made for inmates admitted for Parole or M.S. Revocations would have to be left to later studies.

CHAPTER 3

OVERALL VARIATIONS BY TYPE OF ADMISSION

3.1 TOTAL PAROLE RELEASE RATES

Chapter 2 provided an overview of the 14 year trends in both the numbers of inmates becoming eligible for Full Parole, and the likelihoods of those inmates being released to Full Parole (Parole Release Rates). Starting with the current Chapter the focus of the report shifts to a more detailed analysis of Parole Release Rates for a subfile of offenders, offenders who became eligible for Full Parole from 1980/3 through 1982/3.

This Chapter examines the extent to which Parole Release Rates (and the timing of Parole Release) vary by "Current Term Admission Type". Chapter 4 examines the extent to which the rates and timing of Parole Release vary by "Current Term Major Admitting Offence Type".

The analysis in this Chapter is based on the statistics provided in Figure 3.1. Before continuing, the reader will find it worthwhile to take a few minutes to understand the types of data provided in that Figure. For inmates who became eligible for Full Parole during the 3 years considered, the top third of the Figure shows the numbers of offenders who became eligible for Full Parole and the numbers who were released to Full Parole within different time periods[31]. Each column of Figure 3.1 displays separate statistics for subgroups of offenders who were admitted (for the term leading up to the Full Parole Release) for different "Types of Admission". For instance, 751 offenders who were admitted for Parole Revocation with a new Indictable Conviction became eligible for Full Parole during 1980/1, 1981/2 or 1982/3. 36 of those inmates were released to Full Parole "after more than 6 months but not longer than 12 months" after becoming eligible. 29 inmates were released after serving more than 40% but no more than 50% of their aggregate sentence after their Parole Eligibility Date (PED).

---

31. "different time periods" are measured both "absolutely" in terms of number of months between Parole Eligibility Date and Date of Parole Release, and "relatively" in terms of that time interval expressed as a percentage of the inmate's aggregate sentence length.

FIGURE 3.1
PAROLE RELEASE RATES: - ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY TYPE OF CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TO PENITENTIARY

	TYPE OF ADMISSION (before release)										
	TOTAL	SIMPLE WARRANT			PAROLE REVOCATION			MS REVOCATION			OTHER
		SUB TOTAL	1ST	REPEAT	SUB TOTAL	W/O IND	WITH IND	SUB TOTAL	W/O IND	WITH IND	
A: NUMBERS ELIGIBLE AND RELEASED											
NUMBER BECOMING ELIGIBLE	15,271	9,608	7,439	2,169	1,277	526	751	3,641	1,824	1,817	745
NUMBER RELEASED											
LE 3 MONTHS (FROM PED)	2,494	2,283	2,076	207	86	27	59	18	0	18	107
GT 3 & LE 6 MONTHS "	846	754	644	110	25	3	22	12	1	11	55
GT 6 & LE 12 MONTHS "	730	622	499	123	45	9	36	23	1	22	40
GT 12 MONTHS "	589	428	324	104	96	32	64	50	12	38	15
LE 36% OF AGGREGATE SENT	2,365	2,098	1,907	191	120	48	72	23	6	17	124
GT 36% & LE 40% OF AGG. SENT.	486	420	370	50	32	9	23	7	1	6	27
GT 40% & LE 50% OF AGG. SENT.	927	814	667	147	49	8	41	29	3	26	35
GT 50% OF AGGREGATE SENT	881	755	599	156	51	6	45	44	4	40	31
TOTAL: WITHIN 3 YEARS OF PED	4,659	4,087	3,543	544	252	71	181	103	14	89	217
B: NUMBERS ELIGIBLE AND RELEASED AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL (% of row total)											
NUMBER BECOMING ELIGIBLE	100%	63%	49%	14%	8%	3%	5%	24%	12%	12%	5%
NUMBER RELEASED											
LE 3 MONTHS (FROM PED)	100%	92%	83%	8%	3%	1%	2%	1%	0%	1%	4%
GT 3 & LE 6 MONTHS "	100%	89%	76%	13%	3%	0%	3%	1%	0%	1%	7%
GT 6 & LE 12 MONTHS "	100%	85%	68%	17%	6%	1%	5%	3%	0%	3%	5%
GT 12 MONTHS "	100%	73%	55%	18%	16%	5%	11%	8%	2%	6%	3%
LE 36% OF AGGREGATE SENT	100%	89%	81%	8%	5%	2%	3%	1%	0%	1%	5%
GT 36% & LE 40% OF AGG. SENT.	100%	86%	76%	10%	7%	2%	5%	1%	0%	1%	6%
GT 40% & LE 50% OF AGG. SENT.	100%	88%	72%	16%	5%	1%	4%	3%	0%	3%	4%
GT 50% OF AGGREGATE SENT	100%	86%	68%	18%	6%	1%	5%	5%	0%	5%	4%
TOTAL: WITHIN 3 YEARS OF PED	100%	88%	76%	12%	5%	2%	4%	2%	0%	2%	5%
C: PAROLE RELEASE RATES (numbers released as % of number becoming eligible)											
NUMBER BECOMING ELIGIBLE	15,271	9,608	7,439	2,169	1,277	526	751	3,641	1,824	1,817	745
NUMBER RELEASED											
LE 3 MONTHS (FROM PED)	16%	24%	28%	10%	7%	5%	8%	0%	0%	1%	14%
GT 3 & LE 6 MONTHS "	6%	8%	9%	5%	2%	1%	3%	0%	0%	1%	7%
GT 6 & LE 12 MONTHS "	5%	6%	7%	6%	4%	2%	5%	1%	0%	1%	5%
GT 12 MONTHS "	4%	4%	4%	5%	8%	6%	9%	1%	1%	2%	2%
LE 36% OF AGGREGATE SENT	15%	22%	26%	9%	9%	9%	10%	1%	0%	1%	17%
GT 36% & LE 40% OF AGG. SENT.	3%	4%	5%	2%	3%	2%	3%	0%	0%	0%	4%
GT 40% & LE 50% OF AGG. SENT.	6%	8%	9%	7%	4%	2%	5%	1%	0%	1%	5%
GT 50% OF AGGREGATE SENT	6%	8%	8%	7%	4%	1%	6%	1%	0%	2%	4%
TOTAL: WITHIN 3 YEARS OF PED	31%	43%	48%	25%	20%	13%	24%	3%	1%	5%	29%

The middle third of the Figure is based on the numbers in the top third, but expresses those numbers as a percent of the numbers in the "Total" value for the same row. For instance, the (above) 36 eligible inmates who were admitted for Parole Revocation with a new indictable conviction and were released to Full Parole "after more than 6 months but not longer than 12 months" accounted for only 5% of the total number of inmates (730) who were released to Parole "after more than 6 months but not longer than 12 months".

The bottom third of the Figure is again based on the numbers in the top third. However in the bottom third, the numbers released are displayed as percentages of the total number in the column (i.e. the number becoming eligible who were admitted with that Admission Type). For example, 5% of the (751) inmates who were admitted for Parole revocation and became eligible during the time period were released to Full Parole "after more than 6 months but not longer than 12 months from PED." In total, 24% of the same group of 751 eligible inmates were released to Full Parole after serving 3 years or less after their PED.

From Figure 3.1 it becomes clear that the 9,608 Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions comprised the largest proportion (63%) of the 15,271 inmates who became eligible for Full Parole during the 3 year period. There are also significant differences in the Parole Release Rates for different Types of Admissions. The Total Parole Release Rate for Warrant of Committal Admissions (43%) is significantly above

- 20% for Parole Revocations,
- (almost insignificant) 3% for M.S. Revocations, and
- 31% for all Types of Admissions Combined.

However, after distinguishing between 1st and Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal admissions, one finds that the high rates for all Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions is due mainly to the relatively high Parole Release Rate for 1st admissions. Nearly half (48%) of 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions are released on Parole, while the Total Parole Release Rate for Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal admissions is only 25%. In fact, this latter rate is virtually identical to the Total Parole Release Rate for inmates admitted on Parole Revocation with a new Indictable Conviction (24%)-- and is below the Rate for Transfer admissions (29%).

Obviously, any analysis of Parole Decisions must distinguish between 1st and Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions. Whether or not the offender as been in Penitentiary before seems to be an important factor in differentiating inmates likely to be granted Full Parole.

It is also worth noting again that, because of the high proportion of eligible offenders accounted for by Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions and the relatively high Parole Release Rates for such admissions, our later analysis on Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions will capture a moderately high proportion of Full Parole Release

Decisions (i.e. 63%) -- and a very high proportion (88%) of the decisions that result in Parole Release[32].

3.2 TIMING OF PAROLE RELEASE

The statistics presented in Figure 3.1 also provide information on the timing of Full Parole Release. For instance, not only do 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions have a much higher likelihood of being released on Parole, they tend to be released (in an absolute sense) earlier than do Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions, Parole Revocation Admissions, and M.S. Revocation Admissions. 28% of eligible 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions are released to Parole within 3 months of their Parole Eligibility date. This represents over half of the Parole Releases for that type of admission (i.e. 28% compared to 48%). In contrast, less than half of parole releases of Repeat Warrant of Committal Admissions occur within 3 months of PED, and a third or less of the Parole releases of Parole and M.S. Revocation Admissions occur within 3 months of PED.

Seen from a slightly different perspective, 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions account for 83% of all Parole Releases within 3 months of PED, but "only" 55% of Parole Releases that occur more than 12 months after PED. In contrast, Parole Revocation Admissions account for a lower proportion of Parole releases within 3 months of PED than they do of Parole releases 12 months after PED (3% vs. 16%).

Figure 3.1 also presents information on the "relative" timing of Parole Release, relative to (or, at least partially, "controlling for") the length of Aggregate Sentence of eligible inmates[33]. The consideration of "relative" time served before release does not yield general conclusions significantly different from those just presented by considering "absolute time served". However, a few specific variations are worth noting. For instance, similar %'s of Parole releases of Simple Warrant of Committal admissions are released "within 3 months" and "within 36% of aggregate sentence" (i.e. soon after PED). However, the relative measure of Parole Release timing gives the picture that Parole releases that do not happen "soon after PED", are more likely to occur after longer as opposed to moderate proportions of the aggregate sentence is served (i.e. 8% of eligible offenders as opposed to 4%). This tendency is not evident from the timing measures based on absolute time between PED and Parole Release.

---

32. Although M.S. admissions account for a sizeable proportion of offenders becoming eligible (24%), they account for only 2% of Parole releases.

33. .... and thereby, "the time served between admission and PED", "the time between PED and probable MS release (if parole is not granted)", etc.

A similar phenomena seems to be operating for both 1st and Repeat Warrant of Committal Admissions and for Parole Revocation With a New Indictable Conviction Admissions -- but not for Parole Revocation Without a New Indictable Conviction Admissions and both types of M.S. Revocation admissions.

CHAPTER 4

OVERALL VARIATIONS BY OFFENCE TYPE

4.1 TOTAL PAROLE RELEASE RATES

Chapter 2 began to explore, for the full 14 year database, whether or not Parole Release Rates differed for inmates admitted for different Types of Offences. This Chapter undertakes a similar analysis, but bases the analysis on the 1980/1 through 1982/3 subfile of eligible inmates, focuses on 1st and Repeat Warrant of Committal Admissions, and considers a number of additional Types of Offence.

The Chapter is based on the Offence-specific and time-specific Parole Release Rates shown in Figure 4.1.[34] Separate columns of Parole Release Rates are provided for eligible offenders who were admitted for each of 8 Offence Types[35]. The top third of the Figure presents rates for All Types of Admissions combined. The middle and bottom thirds of the Figure present rates for eligible offenders admitted on 1st and Repeat Warrant of committals respectively.

---

34. Figure 4.1 is based on the "raw" data provided in Figure A4.1 in Appendix A.

35. The specific offences falling within each of the 8 offence groupings have been described in Chapter 2 earlier. In particular the reader should remember that the column for "Robbery With Violence" does not include data on offenders admitted for "Armed Robbery" (CCC Section 302.(d)).

It is also worth noting that offenders admitted for offences for which they have received a "life" sentence can only be released via Full Parole. The Parole Release Rates shown for offences such as Murder are, therefore, of a significantly different nature than those for other offences, and will not be discussed in the text.

Finally, the "Other Offences" category contains such a heterogeneous mixture of offences (ranging, for instance, from Armed Robbery to Theft) that meaningful comments about that offence grouping will also be kept to a minimum. The data is however provided for sake of completeness.

FIGURE 4.1 (percentages)
PAROLE RELEASE RATES: - ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY SELECTED TYPES OF CURRENT TERM ADMISSIONS
- i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS
- BY SELECTED TYPES OF MAJOR OFFENCES AT ADMISSION

TYPE OF ADMISSION	OFFENCE TYPE GROUP: TOTAL OFFENCES	ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE	BREAK & ENTER	RAPE & ATTEMPTS	MANS-LAUGH-TER	MURDER & ATTEMPTS	SELECTED OTHER VIOLENT	DRUG RELATED	OTHER OFFENCES
A: TOTAL: ALL ADMISSION TYPES									
NUMBER BECOMING ELIGIBLE	15,271	1,858	3,281	623	542	395	946	1,452	6,174
NUMBER RELEASED									
LE 3 MONTHS (FROM PED)	16%	12%	10%	20%	21%	20%	9%	45%	14%
GT 3 & LE 6 MONTHS "	6%	5%	5%	7%	7%	4%	4%	8%	5%
GT 6 & LE 12 MONTHS "	5%	5%	4%	6%	7%	8%	4%	7%	5%
GT 12 MONTHS "	4%	5%	2%	5%	8%	12%	3%	5%	3%
LE 36% OF AGGREGATE SENT	15%	11%	8%	18%	21%	34%	8%	44%	13%
GT 36% & LE 40% OF AGG. SENT.	3%	3%	2%	4%	5%	2%	3%	6%	3%
GT 40% & LE 50% OF AGG. SENT.	6%	6%	5%	9%	10%	3%	6%	8%	6%
GT 50% OF AGGREGATE SENT	6%	7%	5%	6%	7%	5%	4%	6%	6%
TOTAL: WITHIN 3 YEARS OF PED	31%	28%	20%	38%	43%	44%	20%	64%	28%
B: 1ST WARRANT OF COMMITTAL ADMISSIONS									
NUMBER BECOMING ELIGIBLE	7,439	948	1,338	449	387	287	412	999	2,619
NUMBER RELEASED									
LE 3 MONTHS (FROM PED)	28%	20%	16%	26%	27%	26%	17%	59%	27%
GT 3 & LE 6 MONTHS "	9%	9%	8%	10%	9%	4%	6%	9%	10%
GT 6 & LE 12 MONTHS "	7%	6%	5%	7%	10%	9%	7%	6%	7%
GT 12 MONTHS "	4%	5%	1%	6%	9%	12%	4%	5%	4%
LE 36% OF AGGREGATE SENT	26%	18%	12%	23%	27%	41%	15%	56%	24%
GT 36% & LE 40% OF AGG. SENT.	5%	5%	4%	4%	7%	1%	4%	8%	5%
GT 40% & LE 50% OF AGG. SENT.	9%	9%	7%	12%	12%	3%	9%	9%	10%
GT 50% OF AGGREGATE SENT	8%	9%	8%	8%	8%	6%	5%	7%	9%
TOTAL: WITHIN 3 YEARS OF PED	48%	40%	30%	48%	54%	52%	33%	79%	48%
C: REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTAL ADMISSIONS									
NUMBER BECOMING ELIGIBLE	2,169	302	521	64	52	58	188	137	855
NUMBER RELEASED									
LE 3 MONTHS (FROM PED)	10%	5%	10%	11%	12%	5%	3%	28%	9%
GT 3 & LE 6 MONTHS "	5%	2%	5%	3%	4%	5%	4%	9%	6%
GT 6 & LE 12 MONTHS "	6%	10%	4%	3%	0%	3%	3%	10%	6%
GT 12 MONTHS "	5%	7%	3%	5%	15%	12%	3%	5%	5%
LE 36% OF AGGREGATE SENT	9%	5%	8%	13%	13%	12%	2%	23%	9%
GT 36% & LE 40% OF AGG. SENT.	2%	2%	2%	5%	2%	3%	1%	4%	2%
GT 40% & LE 50% OF AGG. SENT.	7%	6%	6%	3%	6%	5%	5%	18%	7%
GT 50% OF AGGREGATE SENT	7%	11%	5%	2%	10%	5%	6%	7%	8%
TOTAL: WITHIN 3 YEARS OF PED	25%	23%	22%	22%	31%	26%	13%	53%	25%

As was generally found in the more aggregate analysis in Chapter 2, there are wide differences in the Parole Release Rates for offenders admitted for different types of offences[36]. For 1st Simple Warrant of Committal admissions the Total Parole Release Rates ranged from

- 79% for Drug-Related admissions, through
- 40%, 48% and 54% for Robbery, Rape and Manslaughter Offences, respectively, to
- 30% and 33% for Break & Enter and "Other Violent" offences.

The ranking of offence types by Total Parole Release Rates is very similar for All Types of Admissions Combined, for 1st Simple Warrants of Committal, and for Repeat Simple Warrants of Committal. Admissions for Drug-related offences have the highest likelihoods of Parole Release, admissions for Break and Enter and "Other Violent" offences have the lowest.

However, Offence Type seems to be stronger in distinguishing among inmates with higher and lower Total Parole Release Rates for certain types of admissions. Except for admissions for Drug-Related offences, the differences in Total Rates of Parole Release Rates are much smaller among offences for Repeat Simple Warrants of Committal Admissions (13% to 31%) than they are among All Types of Admissions combined (20% to 44%) and 1st Simple Warrants of Committal (33% to 54%).

On the other hand, significant differences in Total Parole Release Rates are found for each of the offence types when different types of admissions are compared. Total Parole Release Rates for 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions are

- for each type of offence, higher than Total Parole Release Rates for All Types of Admissions combined, and
- for all offence types except Break and Enter and Drug-Related, almost twice the Total Parole Release Rates for Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions. (They are roughly 50% higher for Break and Enter and Drug-Related offences.)

For all except Break and Enter Admissions, the Total Parole Release Rates for Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions are below those for All

---

36. The offence types are more accurately described as "Major Admitting Offence for the Current Term" -- i.e. the most serious offence for which each admission to penitentiary was convicted (usually based on sentence length or, in the case of a tie, the offence with the longest maximum sentence length specified in the Act contravened).

Types of Admissions Combined. Again, the importance of distinguishing between 1st and Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal admissions is demonstrated.

4.2 TIMING OF PAROLE RELEASE

Figure 4.1 also provides information regarding the timing of Full Parole Release, and again, that timing differs according to Type of Admission (after "controlling for" Offence Type).

For 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions, for each of the Offence groups one half or more of the inmates released to Full Parole are released within 3 months or less of Parole Eligibility Date (PED). In contrast, for Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions for all Offence groups except Drug-Related, less than half of the inmates released to Full Parole are released within 3 months or less of PED.

A higher proportion of offenders admitted for Drug-Related offences who are released to Full Parole are released within 3 months or less of PED -- as compared to releases admitted for other Offence Types. Over 2/3 of Drug-Related Parole Releases who were admitted on 1st Simple Warrants of Committal were released within 3 months or less of PED. Even for Drug-Related Repeat Simple Warrants of Committal, over 1/2 of the Parole Releases were released within 3 months or less of PED. On the other hand, Parole Releases for Robbery and Selected Other Violent admissions tended to occur relatively later than for other offence groups. For each of these 2 offence groups, less than 1/4 of Parole Releases occurred within 3 months or less of the Parole Eligibility Date (i.e. 5% compared to 23%, and 3% compared to 13%).

CHAPTER 5

VARIATIONS BY INMATE CHARACTERISTICS

5.1 VARIATIONS BY INMATE CHARACTERISTICS

Chapters 3 and 4 examined the overall variations in Parole Release Rates for the subfile of inmates becoming eligible for Parole in 1980/81 through 1982/83:

- by Type of Current Term Admission (Chapter 3), and
- by Type of Major Current Term Admitting Offence (Chapter 4) -- focusing on 1st and Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions.

The current Chapter and the following 2 Chapters pursue this analysis to a more detailed level by describing how Parole Release rates vary when the impact of different "independent factors" is considered as well as Type of Admission and Type of Offence. Separate sections of the current Chapter are devoted to 3 independent factors that describe different "inmate characteristics", namely:

- Sex of the Inmate,
- Age of the Inmate at Parole Eligibility Date, and
- Race of the Inmate.

Each of these 3 sections is divided into 2 subsections. The first subsection examines variations in the overall Parole Release Rates (and the Timing of Parole Release) for offenders with different values for the characteristic being considered (e.g. males vs. females). This discussion also "controls for" Type of Admission -- with the focus being on

- all Admission Types combined, and then for
- 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions, and
- Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions.

The second subsection then pursues the analysis in more detail still by examining the further impact (i.e. after Type of Admission and the particular inmate characteristic are controlled for) of selected Types of Major Admitting Offences.

5.2 SEX OF INMATE

5.2.1. OVERALL PAROLE RELEASE RATES BY SEX

The first part of the analysis regarding Sex of Inmate is based on the statistics displayed in Figure 5.1. The top part of the Figure contains statistics for the 14,940 Males who became eligible for Full Parole in 1980/1 through 1982/3 (97.8% of all inmates becoming eligible); the bottom part, for Females. Separate columns of the Figure contain "time-specific" and "Total" Parole Release Rates for separate Types of Admission.

When all Types of Admissions were combined, Female inmates had over a fifty percent greater likelihood of being released on Full Parole[37] than did Male inmates (47% vs. 30%).

The Total Parole Release Rates for only Simple Warrant of Committal admissions, for both Females and Males, are higher than for all Types of Admissions combined -- and Females still had a much higher probability of being released on Parole than did Males inmates (59% vs 42%).[38]

When the two categories of Simple Warrant of Committal admissions were examined separately, an interesting deviation from the general pattern becomes apparent. For both Males and Females, 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions have nearly 2 times (Males) or 3 times (Females) the likelihood of being released on Full Parole than do Repeat Warrant of Committal Admissions. However, although the number of females who were admitted by a Repeat Warrant of Committal admission is quite small[39], they do have a lower probability of Parole release than do Male Repeat Warrant of Committal admissions (21% vs. 25%).

The larger number of 1st Warrant of Committal admissions of females allows for a comparison of the relative timing of Parole release for Males and females -- relative to their Aggregate Sentence Length. Certain of the time-specific Parole Release Rate information for this type of admission (in Figure 5.1) is summarized in Figure 5.2.

---

37. It should be remembered that, for the detailed analysis based on the 1980/1 through 1982/3 subfile, the Total Parole Release Rate is defined as:

- the percent of inmates who become eligible for Full Parole who are released to Full Parole within 3 years of their Parole Eligibility Date.

38. Proportionately fewer females (than males) in the total eligible population were Supervision violators (26% vs. 37%).

39. Repeat Warrant of Committal admissions account for twice the proportion of all Simple Warrant of Committal admissions for Males -- as compared to the analogous proportion for Females.

FIGURE 5.1
OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR AND RELEASED TO PAROLE:
- BY SEX OF INMATE
- ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY SELECTED CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TYPES
  - i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS

	TYPE OF CURRENT TERM ADMISSION							
	ALL TYPES COMBINED		SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL					
			Subtotal		1st		Repeat	
SEX OF INMATE	#	% of elig.	#	% of elig.	#	% of elig.	#	% of elig.
TOTAL NUMBER BECOMING ELIGIBLE	15,271		9,608		7,439		2,169	
MALES								
Number Becoming Eligible	14,940	100%	9,362	100%	7,222	100%	2,140	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	2,253	15%	1,995	21%	1,805	25%	190	9%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	476	3%	411	4%	361	5%	50	2%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	909	6%	797	9%	653	9%	144	7%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	864	6%	740	8%	586	8%	154	7%
Total Parole Release Rate		30%		42%		47%		25%
FEMALES								
Number Becoming Eligible	331	100%	246	100%	217	100%	29	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	112	34%	103	42%	102	47%	1	3%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	10	3%	9	4%	9	4%	0	0%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	18	5%	17	7%	14	6%	3	10%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	17	5%	15	6%	13	6%	2	7%
Total Parole Release Rate		47%		59%		64%		21%

FIGURE 5.2

FIRST WARRANT OF COMMITTAL ADMISSIONS

	All Releases	Release Within 36% of Sentence Served	Release After 36% of Sentence Served
Male Inmates	47.1	25.0%	22.1%
Female Inmates	63.6%	47.0%	16.6%

Clearly, not only do Females have a higher Parole Release Rate than Males, Females given Parole release are more likely to be released earlier in their sentence than are Males given Parole Release. 74% (47.0% / 63.6%) of Female Parole releases occur at or before the time they have served 36% of their aggregate sentence -- as compared to only 53% for Male Parole releases. It is also interesting to note that both Males and Females who are released to parole but not within 36% of their aggregate sentence have similar chances of "later"[40] Parole release (22.1% and 16.6% respectively).

5.2.2 PAROLE RELEASE RATES FOR SELECTED OFFENCES BY SEX

The added impact of different Major Admitting Offence Types on Parole Release Rates for Males and Females can be explored using the data presented in Figure 5.3. That Figure presents, for different selected Types of Admissions and different Types of Major Admitting Offences, data on:

- the number of offenders becoming eligible for Full Parole from 1980/1 through 1982/3,
- from those becoming eligible, the number released to Full Parole within 3 years of becoming eligible, and
- the second number as a percent of the first number, i.e. the Total Parole Release Rate.

The top third of the Figure refers to data for eligible offenders who were admitted for any Type of Admission; the middle third, for offenders admitted on 1st Simple Warrants of Committal; the bottom third, for offenders admitted on Repeat Simple Warrants of Committal. Separate columns of data are presented for "Total Offences" (i.e. all eligible offenders irrespective of Offence Types) and for eligible offenders admitted for each of 8 separate groupings of Major Admitting Offences.

In interpreting the more detailed comments that follow, the reader should keep two general points in mind. First, as would be expected from the analysis of Chapter 4 earlier, there is considerable variation in Total Parole Release Rates from one Type of Offence to another -- for each of the Types of Admission shown.

---

40. i.e. after having served 36% of their aggregate sentence

FIGURE 5.3
OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR AND RELEASED TO PAROLE:
- BY SEX OF INMATE
- ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY SELECTED CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TYPES
  - i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS
- BY SELECTED TYPES OF MAJOR OFFENCES AT ADMISSION

TYPE OF ADMISSION/SEX	OFFENCE TYPE GROUP: TOTAL OFFENCES	ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE	BREAK & ENTER	RAPE AND ATTEMPTS	MANS-LAUGH-TER	MURDER	SELECTED OTHER VIOLENT	DRUG RELATED	OTHE OFFENCE
A: TOTAL: ALL ADMISSION TYPES COMBINED									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	15,271	1,858	3,281	623	542	395	946	1,452	6,17
MALES									
Number Becoming Eligible	14,940	1,829	3,262	623	498	386	925	1,364	6,05
Number Released (<= 3 yrs)	4,502	504	665	238	210	167	178	867	1,67
Parole Release Rate	30%	28%	20%	38%	42%	43%	19%	64%	2
FEMALES									
Number Becoming Eligible	331	29	19	0	44	9	21	88	121
Number Released (<= 3 yrs)	157	7	3	0	24	5	8	65	4
Parole Release Rate	47%	24%	16%	ERR	55%	56%	38%	74%	37
B: 1ST SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	7,439	948	1,338	449	387	287	412	999	2,619
MALES									
Number Becoming Eligible	7,222	931	1,331	449	358	278	399	923	2,553
Number Released (<= 3 yrs)	3,405	371	405	217	191	143	130	731	1,217
Parole Release Rate	47%	40%	30%	48%	53%	51%	33%	79%	48
FEMALES									
Number Becoming Eligible	217	17	7	0	29	9	13	76	66
Number Released (<= 3 yrs)	138	5	2	0	19	5	7	61	39
Parole Release Rate	64%	29%	29%	ERR	66%	56%	54%	80%	59
C: REPEAT SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	2,169	302	521	64	52	58	180	137	855
MALES									
Number Becoming Eligible	2,140	297	517	64	47	58	178	136	843
Number Released (<= 3 yrs)	538	69	115	14	14	15	24	71	216
Parole Release Rate	25%	23%	22%	22%	30%	26%	13%	52%	26
FEMALES									
Number Becoming Eligible	29	5	4	0	5	0	2	1	12
Number Released (<= 3 yrs)	6	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	2
Parole Release Rate	21%	20%	0%	ERR	40%	ERR	0%	100%	17

The second point has broader implications for any project designed to address policy and operational issues that require causal or predictive analysis based statistics for specific subgroups of offenders -- especially when those subgroups are defined in a manner that allows one to "control for" the impacts of more than 1 or 2 variables. As can be seen from Figure 5.3, when the 15,271 cases in the subfile are divided into subgroups on the basis of Type of Admission, Type of Offence, and Sex, the number of offenders in certain subgroups becomes relatively small. This problem is especially acute for subgroups of "Females" for both 1st and Repeat Warrant of Committal Admissions.

We are dealing here with the total population of offenders becoming eligible in the 3 year period, and the numbers and percents shown are precise for that time period. Nonetheless, given the small numbers of inmates in each subgroup, one would be less confident in postulating that the results would hold for other time periods as well. For the analysis in this section, we will therefore not stress the results shown for most subgroups of Females admitted for either 1st or Repeat Simple Warrants of Committal. The more general conclusion is however that, for many types of "multivariate" analysis (some which might require an even more detailed breakdown of the total population of inmates41), one might require "samples" that are even larger than the 15,271 offenders used here.

The highest Parole Release Rates for all Types of Admissions combined, for both Males and Females, are found for eligible inmates admitted for:

- Drug-Related offences (Females 74% -- Males 64%) and
- Manslaughter offences (Females 55% -- Males 42%)42.

The lowest Parole Release Rates (again for all Types of Admissions combined) among Males43 are for inmates convicted of:

- Break and Enter (Males 20%),and
- Selected Other Violent Offences (Males 19%)

Although there were obviously considerable differences in Parole Release Rates among the different offence types, it is important to note that -- after "controlling for" Type of Offence, the differences between the

---

41. e.g. further breakdowns by variables such as: Region of Release, Previous Correctional History, Ethnic origin, etc.

42. Since inmates admitted for Murder carry life sentences with the only type of release being release on Full Parole, statistics for Murder will not be specifically cited in the discussion. Further, as noted earlier, since the "Other Offences" category contains such a heterogeneous mix of offences, comments regarding this group will also be kept to a minimum.

43. Very few eligible Female inmates were admitted for these offence groups (12% of eligible Females versus 28% of eligible Males).

likelihoods of Parole Release for Females and Males were considerably less pronounced than that suggested by the "Total Offences" data (that does not distinguish among different Types of Admitting Offences). For all offence types combined, Females had a Parole Release Rate that was 17 percentage points (i.e. 47% - 30%) above that for Males. After controlling for Type of Offence, a differential of this magnitude was found only for eligible offenders admitted for Selected Other Violent Offences (Females 38% -- Males 19%). Smaller differentials were evident for certain offences (i.e. Manslaughter, Drug Related and "Other" offences, but for other certain Types of Offences (i.e. Robbery with Violence and Break and Enter) the Parole Release Rates for Females was below the rates for Males admitted for the same offences.

Clearly, the considerably higher Parole Release Rates for Females suggested by the more aggregate analysis is to some extent misleading. The high rates for Females seems in certain cases due to the fact that Females were more likely to be admitted for Types of Offences that have higher Parole Release Rates -- rather than to higher rates for Females per se. These results clearly illustrate the dangers of relying solely on statistics aggregated over a wide range of Types of Offences.

We now control for an additional variable, namely Type of Admission. For both 1st and Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal admissions the different offence groupings have the same relative rankings in terms of likelihood of Parole Release. For Males the highest Parole Release rates are found for:

- Drug-Related Offences (1st Warrants of Committal 79% -- Repeat Warrants 52%), and
- Manslaughter (1st Warrants of Committal 53% -- Repeat Warrants 30%)

The lowest Parole Release Rates are found for:

- Break and Enter (1st Warrants of Committal 30% -- Repeat Warrants 22%), and
- Selected Other Violent (1st Warrants of Committal 33% -- Repeat Warrants 13%)

For all offence groupings the likelihoods of Parole Release for 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions are considerably above the rates for Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal admissions for the same offence. For admissions for Robbery with Violence, Rape, Manslaughter, Selected Other Violent, and "Other" offences, the Parole Release Rate for 1st Simple Warrants of Committal are nearly 2 times or more the rates for Repeat Simple Warrants of Committal.

Finally, our earlier comments regarding the independent impact of Sex on Parole Release Rates are, in some cases strengthened, in other cases complicated, by the Admission Type-specific analysis. For 1st Simple Warrants of Committal, the Parole Release Rates for Females are not significantly different from those for Males for admissions for:

- Break and Enter and
- Drug-Related Offences.

Further, while the Rates for Females remain above those for Males for admissions for:

- Manslaughter,
- Selected Other Violent, and
- "Other" offences,

the likelihoods of Females being granted Parole is lower than that for Males for inmates admitted for:

- Robbery with Violence (Females 29% -- Males 40%).

In summary, the impact of "Inmate's Sex" on the probability of an inmate's being granted parole seems to be more complicated than one would believe after looking only at the types of aggregate data that have been available to date. For instance, the sex of the inmate seems to have an impact (independent from that of Type of Admission) on the likelihood of Parole Release for admissions for certain offences (e.g. Selected Other Violent offences), but not for admissions for other types of offences (e.g. for Break and Enter and for Drug-Related offences). The precise nature of these relationships (and whether other factors are operative as well) certainly requires further investigation in subsequent projects.

5.3 AGE OF INMATE AT PAROLE ELIGIBILITY DATE

5.3.1 OVERALL PAROLE RELEASE RATES BY AGE

Attention is now turned to an investigation of the impact on Parole Release Rates of a second "independent variable", the Age of the Inmate at the date at which the inmate becomes eligible for Full Parole (hereinafter referred to as "Age at PED" or simply "Age").

Figure 5.4 presents data on Parole Release Rates for inmates within various age groupings -- for different Types of Admissions. (Each of the Subsections in this Chapter and of Chapters 6 and 7 contain 2 Figures which have exactly the same general format as Figures 5.1 and 5.3 earlier).

For All Types of Admissions Combined[44], the probability of Parole release generally increases substantially with age at Parole Eligibility Date (although there are only minor differences between the 29 to 35 year Age group and the 36 to 45 year Age group). The oldest age group, inmates over 45 years old, has nearly twice the likelihood of Parole release as the youngest age group, inmates 20 years old and under (i.e likelihoods of Parole Release of 43% and 22%, respectively).

---

44. Inmates aged between 21 and 28 make up nearly half of all inmates eligible for parole in the sample years 1980/81 through 1982/83.

FIGURE 5.4
OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR AND RELEASED TO PAROLE:
- BY INMATE'S AGE AT PAROLE ELIGIBILITY DATE
- ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY SELECTED CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TYPES
  - i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS

	TYPE OF CURRENT TERM ADMISSION							
	ALL TYPES COMBINED		SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL					
			Subtotal		1st		Repeat	
AGE OF INMATE	#	% of elig.	#	% of elig.	#	% of elig.	#	% of elig.
TOTAL NUMBER BECOMING ELIGIBLE	15,271		9,608		7,439		2,169	
LE 20 YEARS								
Number Becoming Eligible	1,543	100%	951	100%	912	100%	39	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	161	10%	143	15%	142	16%	1	3%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	33	2%	27	3%	27	3%	0	0%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	79	5%	72	8%	72	8%	0	0%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	69	4%	59	6%	58	6%	1	3%
Total Parole Release Rate		22%		32%		33%		5%
21-28 YEARS								
Number Becoming Eligible	7,475	100%	4,719	100%	3,925	100%	794	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	964	13%	861	18%	805	21%	56	7%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	235	3%	209	4%	198	5%	11	1%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	445	6%	399	8%	353	9%	46	6%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	462	6%	405	9%	352	9%	53	7%
Total Parole Release Rate		28%		40%		44%		21%
29-35 YEARS								
Number Becoming Eligible	3,472	100%	2,141	100%	1,419	100%	722	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	643	19%	574	27%	502	35%	72	10%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	106	3%	85	4%	62	4%	23	3%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	222	6%	188	9%	134	9%	54	7%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	206	6%	173	8%	106	7%	67	9%
Total Parole Release Rate		34%		48%		57%		30%
36-45 YEARS								
Number Becoming Eligible	1,929	100%	1,211	100%	770	100%	441	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	338	18%	335	28%	286	37%	49	11%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	70	4%	61	5%	47	6%	14	3%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	118	6%	96	8%	66	9%	30	7%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	90	5%	71	6%	52	7%	19	4%
Total Parole Release Rate		32%		46%		59%		25%
46 YEARS AND OVER								
Number Becoming Eligible	852	100%	586	100%	413	100%	173	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	209	25%	185	32%	172	42%	13	8%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	42	5%	38	6%	36	9%	2	1%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	63	7%	59	10%	42	10%	17	10%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	54	6%	47	8%	31	8%	16	9%
Total Parole Release Rate		43%		56%		68%		28%

The distribution of Parole Release Rates by Age for eligible inmates who have been admitted by 1st Simple Warrant of Committal continues to reflect the increasing probability of Parole with increasing age. The difference between the probabilities of Parole Release for the youngest and oldest Age groups is, however, even larger than was found for all Admission Types Combined, i.e.

- Age 20 years or less (All admissions 22% vs. 1st admissions 33%)
- Age 46 years and over (All admissions 43% -- 21 percentage points above Age 20 years or less vs. 1st admissions 68% --35 percentage points above Age 20 years or less)

However, Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal admissions have nearly the same likelihood of Parole release for different Age groups (the rates vary in a narrow range between 21% and 30%) -- if we exclude the youngest Age group in which very few individuals are represented in the eligible population.

A further examination of Parole release timing of inmates admitted by 1st Warrant of Committal reveals additional information about the Parole releasing patterns by Age at Parole Eligibility Date. These Parole Release Rates are summarized in Figure 5.5.

FIGURE 5.5

1ST WARRANT OF COMMITTAL ADMISSIONS

Age	All Releases	Releases within 36% of Sentence Served	Releases at 36% or more of Sentence Served
<=20	32.8%	15.6%	17.2%
21-28	43.5%	20.5%	23.0%
29-35	56.7%	35.4%	21.3%
36-45	58.6%	37.1%	21.5%
46+	68.0%	41.6%	26.4%

This data shows that older offenders (i.e. those aged 29 and over) released to Parole are more likely to be released relatively earlier in their sentence (i.e. before serving 36% of their aggregate sentence) than later in their sentence . In contrast, younger offenders (i.e. those aged 28 years or less) are (roughly) as likely to be released before serving 36% of their sentence as they are to be released after serving 36% or more of their sentence.

5.3.2 PAROLE RELEASE RATES FOR SELECTED OFFENCES BY AGE

The likelihood of inmates eligible for Parole at different Ages being released on Full Parole is shown for selected offences in Figure 5.6.

For All Types of Admissions Combined, only Manslaughter and "Other" Offences reflect the steady progression of increasing likelihood of Parole release with increasing Age at Parole eligibility -- and even for those Offence groupings there are not very large differences among the Parole Release Rates for the 4 youngest Age categories (i.e. those for offenders less than 46 years of age). For each of the other offence groupings there is either no relationship or almost a random relationship between Age and Parole Release Rate[45].

It is possible that the marked positive relationship between Parole Release Rates and Age observed earlier when offence type was not controlled for could be due, at least in part, to differences in the composition by Offence Type of the different Age groups of eligible inmates. Differences in Parole Release Rates that seemed to be attributable to Age might have been more accurately attributable to Offence Type. An examination of the statistics for 1st Simple Warrant of Committal admissions provides clearer data with which to explore this possibility further.

1st Simple Warrant of Committal admissions again exhibit the types of mixed patterns of variation between Age and Parole Release Rates. Although Parole Release rates are:

- always lowest for the "20 years and less" category and
- always highest for the "46 years and more" Age categories,

only for "Selected Other Violent" and "Other Offences" can the trends of Parole Release rates between these two extreme Age categories be described as "steadily increasing". For instance, for Robbery with Violence and Break and Enter offences, the Parole Release Rates stay fairly constant over the 4 categories of Age (i.e. between 37% and 45% and between 27% and 33%, respectively). In contrast, the Parole Release Rates for admissions for Rape and for Drug-Related offences vary considerably during the 4 youngest age categories -- the former between 19% and 53%, and the latter between 25% and 80%.

A closer look at the distributions of eligible offenders by Offence Type within the different Age categories sheds at least some light on why controlling for offence type eliminates a large portion of the strong and

---

45. The Parole Release Rates for eligible inmates aged 20 years or less who are admitted for either Rape or Drug-Related offences are relatively low compared to the Rates for older inmates within those offence categories.

FIGURE 5.6 (page 1 of 2)
OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR AND RELEASED TO PAROLE:
- BY INMATE'S AGE AT PAROLE ELIGIBILITY DATE
- ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY SELECTED CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TYPES
  - i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS
- BY SELECTED TYPES OF MAJOR OFFENCES AT ADMISSION

TYPE OF ADMISSION/AGE	OFFENCE TYPE GROUP: TOTAL OFFENCES	ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE	BREAK & ENTER	RAPE AND ATTEMPTS	MANS-LAUGH-TER	MURDER	SELECTED OTHER VIOLENT	DRUG RELATED	OTHER OFFENCES
A: TOTAL: ALL ADMISSION TYPES COMBINED									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	15,271	1,858	3,281	623	542	395	946	1,452	6,174
LE 20 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,543	162	562	41	23	5	60	30	660
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	342	45	105	7	8	1	11	3	162
Parole Release Rate	22%	28%	19%	17%	35%	20%	18%	10%	25
21-28 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	7,475	1,029	1,890	305	218	101	430	544	2,958
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	2,106	289	403	130	84	44	74	329	753
Parole Release Rate	28%	28%	21%	43%	39%	44%	17%	60%	25
29-35 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	3,472	438	510	183	142	135	205	523	1,336
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	1,177	119	97	70	54	59	45	359	374
Parole Release Rate	34%	27%	19%	38%	38%	44%	22%	69%	28
36-45 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,929	178	260	72	84	86	183	251	815
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	666	45	47	22	47	31	42	166	266
Parole Release Rate	35%	25%	18%	31%	56%	36%	23%	66%	33
46 OR MORE YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	852	51	59	22	75	68	68	104	405
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	368	13	16	9	41	37	14	75	163
Parole Release Rate	43%	25%	27%	41%	55%	54%	21%	72%	40%
B: 1ST SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	7,439	948	1,338	449	387	287	412	999	2,619
LE 20 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	912	115	301	37	17	4	41	12	385
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	299	42	80	7	8	1	11	3	147
Parole Release Rate	33%	37%	27%	19%	47%	25%	27%	25%	38%
21-28 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	3,925	598	873	235	163	73	195	394	1,394
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	1,708	228	272	121	78	40	60	298	611
Parole Release Rate	44%	38%	31%	51%	48%	55%	31%	76%	44%
29-35 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,419	163	109	124	97	102	73	854	397
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	804	74	36	66	48	51	23	297	209
Parole Release Rate	57%	45%	33%	53%	49%	50%	32%	35%	53%
36-45 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	770	60	44	40	55	56	77	167	271
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	451	25	13	15	40	23	31	134	170
Parole Release Rate	59%	42%	30%	38%	73%	41%	40%	80%	63%
46 OR MORE YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	413	12	11	13	35	32	26	72	172
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	281	7	6	8	36	33	12	60	119
Parole Release Rate	68%	58%	55%	62%	65%	63%	46%	83%	69%

FIGURE 5.6 (page 2 of 2)
OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR AND RELEASED TO PAROLE:
- BY INMATE'S AGE AT PAROLE ELIGIBILITY DATE
- ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY SELECTED CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TYPES
  - i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS
- BY SELECTED TYPES OF MAJOR OFFENCES AT ADMISSION

TYPE OF ADMISSION/AGE	OFFENCE TYPE GROUP: TOTAL OFFENCES	ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE	BREAK & ENTER	RAPE AND ATTEMPTS	MANS-LAUGH-TER	MURDER	SELECTED OTHER VIOLENT	DRUG RELATED	OTHE OFFENCE
C: REPEAT SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	2,169	302	521	64	52	58	180	137	85
LE 20 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	39	4	17	0	0	0	3	0	1
Number Released (≤ 3 yrs)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Parole Release Rate	5%	0%	0%	ERR	ERR	ERR	0%	ERR	1
21-28 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	794	124	243	16	11	14	55	28	30
Number Released (≤ 3 yrs)	166	31	50	6	3	4	6	10	5
Parole Release Rate	21%	25%	21%	38%	27%	29%	11%	36%	1
29-35 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	722	116	148	26	17	19	57	56	28
Number Released (≤ 3 yrs)	216	26	41	2	4	7	10	34	9
Parole Release Rate	30%	22%	28%	8%	24%	37%	18%	61%	3
36-45 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	441	47	91	17	17	14	48	33	174
Number Released (≤ 3 yrs)	112	10	19	6	6	2	7	17	4
Parole Release Rate	25%	21%	21%	35%	35%	14%	15%	52%	2
46 OR MORE YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	172	11	22	5	7	11	17	20	80
Number Released (≤ 3 yrs)	48	3	5	0	3	2	1	11	23
Parole Release Rate	28%	27%	23%	0%	43%	18%	6%	55%	29

positive relationship between Parole Release Rates and Age that seemed to be evident when Offence Type was not controlled for.

For instance, each the offence groupings of Break and Enter and Drug-Related accounted for the following percents of eligible inmates within each of the Age Categories:

Age Category	Break & Enter	Drug-Related
20 or younger	33%	1%
21 to 28 years	22%	10%
29 to 35 years	8%	25%
36 to 45 years	6%	22%
46 years or more	3%	18%

The proportionately high representation of Break and Enter offences (an offence Type that typically carries a relatively low Parole Release Rate) and the proportionately low representation of Drug-Related offences (an Offence Type that typically carries a relatively high Parole Release Rate) in the younger age categories (and the reverse in the higher Age categories) would at least partly explain the seemingly strong positive correlation of Age with Parole Release Rates. However, that correlation is to a large extent spurious. From this preliminary analysis, it seems to be due more to the different mix of offenders by Offence Type -- rather than to Age per se.

The higher proportional representation of certain offences among inmates within different Age categories could be due to a number of factors. One possibility is that different offences (e.g. Break and Enter) are more likely to be committed at different ages.[46] Another possibility is that the longer sentences for certain other offences (e.g. Manslaughter and Drug-Related offences) -- combined with the minimum age for admission to a Federal Penitentiary -- could mean that inmates admitted while relatively young for those offences would become eligible at a significantly older age. Although the dataset collected for the project would allow further investigation of these (and other) possibilities, limited available time and resources result in the deferral of such analysis to later projects.

Such projects could also explore the virtual disappearance of any relationship between Age at PED and Total Parole Release Rates for offenders admitted on Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal. Only for admissions for Manslaughter is such a trend evident.

---

46. 78% of eligible inmates admitted on 1st Simple Warrant of committal for Break and Enter were less than 29 years old at PED, compared to only 41% of admissions for Drug-related offences, and to 88% of Robbery with Violence admissions.

Finally, it is worth noting that in all instances except one the Parole Release Rates for Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal admissions for each offence are below (often significantly below) the Parole Release Rates for 1st Simple Warrant of Committal admissions for the same Age Group for the same Offence Grouping.[47] In fact, for Robbery with Violence, Break and Enter, Manslaughter, Selected Other Violent, and "Other" offences, the Parole Release Rates for all Age groupings are below the lowest Parole Release Rates for any age grouping of 1st Simple Warrant of Committal admissions.

5.4 RACE OF INMATE

This Chapter is concluded with an investigation of how Parole Release Rates vary with respect to a third "inmate Characteristic", namely Race or ethnic origin. This section distinguishes among three categories of race:[48]

- White or Caucasian,
- Native (including Indian, Metis and Inuit) and
- Other (races not otherwise included)

5.4.1 OVERALL PAROLE RELEASE RATES BY RACE

Figure 5.7 contains the summary of Parole release data for selected Admission Types for the current term by the three race categories.

For All Admission Types combined, the Parole Release Rate for Natives is shown to be nearly one-third that of Whites, and one quarter that of "Other" races. Although there are three times more Natives becoming eligible for Parole than "Other" races, fewer Natives are actually released on Parole than "Other" races.

When supervision violation admissions are excluded and only Simple Warrant of Committal admissions are examined, the Parole Release Rate nearly doubles for Natives. However, the Native rate is still only roughly half that of Whites and one third that of "Other" races.

An examination of the two types of Simple Warrant of Committal admissions provides more insight into the variations in Parole releasing patterns by Race. Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal admissions becoming eligible represent 14% of all admissions for both Whites and Natives, but proportionately two and one half times more Whites are released on parole

---

47. The exception is for admissions for Drug-Related offences who become eligible for Parole at between 29 and 35 years of age.

48. ... as collected at the time of admission by the inmate's self-identification. In this discussion, the 136 cases in the sample (0.9%) where no ethnicity is stated, are included only in the "Total" numbers.

FIGURE 5.7
OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR AND RELEASED TO PAROLE:
- BY INMATE'S RACE (ETHNIC ORIGIN)
- ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY SELECTED CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TYPES
  - i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS

RACE OF INMATE	TYPE OF CURRENT TERM ADMISSION: ALL TYPES COMBINED #	ALL TYPES COMBINED % of elig.	SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL: Subtotal #	Subtotal % of elig.	1st #	1st % of elig.	Repeat #	Repeat % of elig.
TOTAL NUMBER BECOMING ELIGIBLE	15,271		9,608		7,439		2,169	
WHITE								
Number Becoming Eligible	12,936	100%	8,263	100%	6,394	100%	1,869	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	2,090	16%	1,849	22%	1,674	26%	175	9%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	445	3%	383	5%	336	5%	47	3%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	830	6%	724	9%	591	9%	133	7%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	789	6%	673	8%	534	8%	139	7%
Total Parole Release Rate		32%		44%		49%		26%
NATIVE								
Number Becoming Eligible	1,663	100%	838	100%	602	100%	236	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	65	4%	54	6%	52	9%	2	1%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	19	1%	15	2%	13	2%	2	1%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	52	3%	48	6%	40	7%	8	3%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	54	3%	48	6%	36	6%	12	5%
Total Parole Release Rate		11%		20%		23%		10%
OTHER								
Number Becoming Eligible	536	100%	400	100%	347	100%	53	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	164	31%	154	39%	142	41%	12	23%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	16	3%	16	4%	15	4%	1	2%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	34	6%	31	8%	27	8%	4	8%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	28	5%	25	6%	22	6%	3	6%
Total Parole Release Rate		45%		57%		59%		38%

than Natives for this Admission Type. Among 1st Simple Warrant of Committal admissions, Whites have over twice the Parole Release Rate of Natives, but the timing of these releases reveals even more drastic differences. Summary release timing data is presented in Figure 5.8.

FIGURE 5.8

1ST SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL RELEASES

	All Releases	Releases within 36% of Sentence Served	Releases at 36% or more of Sentence Served
Whites	49.0%	26.2%	22.8%
Natives	23.4%	8.6%	14.8%
Other Races	59.4%	40.9%	18.5%

Only one third of the relatively few Natives who are eventually released on Parole are released within the first 36% of their sentences. Over half of Whites released on Parole and two thirds of "Other" Race Parole releases are released this early in their sentences.

5.4.2 PAROLE RELEASE RATES FOR SELECTED OFFENCES BY RACE

Offence-specific Parole Release Rates are shown in Figure 5.9. For All Types of Admission Combined, Natives have a lower likelihood of Parole release than Whites for every reported offence group. Inmates of "Other" Races have a significantly higher likelihood of Parole release than Whites for all offences, except for inmates admitted for Selected Other Violent Offences, where the Rate is comparable to that for Whites.

The distribution of Parole Release Rates for 1st Simple Warrant of Committal admissions for each category of Race shows some variations from the patterns observed so far. Natives, Whites and Other Races all have a probability between 70% and 80% of Parole Release if they have been convicted of Drug-Related Offences as their 1st Simple Warrant of Committal admission. However, these offenders make up only 2.5% of the eligible Natives, 13.5% of the eligible Whites and 26.2% of eligible inmates of "Other" Races. This is the only offence category where Natives have a similar Parole Release Rate to other inmates admitted on 1st Simple Warrant of Committal.

Eligible White and Native 1st Simple Warrant of Committal admissions for Robbery with Violence both have Parole Release Rates just under those for their respective Rates for all Offence Types Combined (Whites 41% vs. 49% -- Natives 15% vs. 23%). However, the likelihood of Native Robbery with Violence admissions being released to Parole is roughly one third that for Whites (and one quarter that for "Other" Races).

FIGURE 5.9
OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR AND RELEASED TO PAROLE:
- BY INMATE'S RACE (ETHNIC ORIGIN)
- ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY SELECTED CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TYPES
  - i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS
- BY SELECTED TYPES OF MAJOR OFFENCES AT ADMISSION

TYPE OF ADMISSION/RACE	OFFENCE TYPE GROUP: TOTAL OFFENCES	ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE	BREAK & ENTER	RAPE AND ATTEMPTS	MANS-LAUGH-TER	MURDER	SELECTED OTHER VIOLENT	DRUG RELATED	OTHE OFFENCE
A: TOTAL: ALL ADMISSION TYPES COMBINED									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	15,271	1,858	3,281	623	542	395	946	1,452	6,17
WHITE									
Number Becoming Eligible	12,936	1,533	2,838	482	339	347	699	1,267	5,431
Number Released (<= 3 yrs)	4,154	452	623	190	180	153	155	813	1,58
Parole Release Rate	32%	29%	22%	39%	53%	44%	22%	64%	2
NATIVE									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,663	236	352	96	174	28	209	36	53
Number Released (<= 3 yrs)	190	23	20	22	35	6	22	13	4
Parole Release Rate	11%	10%	6%	23%	20%	21%	11%	36%	9
OTHER									
Number Becoming Eligible	536	76	75	39	28	17	31	110	160
Number Released (<= 3 yrs)	242	32	21	23	18	11	6	78	53
Parole Release Rate	45%	42%	28%	59%	64%	65%	19%	71%	33
B: 1ST SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	7,439	948	1,338	449	387	287	412	999	2,619
WHITE									
Number Becoming Eligible	6,394	794	1,191	359	256	254	330	863	2,347
Number Released (<= 3 yrs)	3,135	328	382	174	162	131	112	683	1,163
Parole Release Rate	49%	41%	32%	48%	63%	52%	34%	79%	50
NATIVE									
Number Becoming Eligible	602	97	101	54	109	17	62	15	147
Number Released (<= 3 yrs)	141	15	10	19	32	6	16	11	32
Parole Release Rate	23%	15%	10%	35%	29%	35%	26%	73%	22
OTHER									
Number Becoming Eligible	347	48	37	31	21	14	15	91	90
Number Released (<= 3 yrs)	206	29	13	21	15	9	6	73	40
Parole Release Rate	59%	60%	35%	68%	71%	64%	40%	80%	44%
C: REPEAT SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	2,169	302	521	64	52	58	180	137	855
WHITE									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,869	246	446	52	37	53	133	128	774
Number Released (<= 3 yrs)	494	63	105	11	12	14	21	67	201
Parole Release Rate	26%	26%	24%	21%	32%	26%	16%	52%	26%
NATIVE									
Number Becoming Eligible	236	48	60	9	13	4	41	2	59
Number Released (<= 3 yrs)	24	5	5	2	2	0	3	0	7
Parole Release Rate	10%	10%	8%	22%	15%	0%	7%	0%	12%
OTHER									
Number Becoming Eligible	53	8	12	3	2	1	5	4	18
Number Released (<= 3 yrs)	20	2	4	1	2	1	0	3	7
Parole Release Rate	38%	25%	33%	33%	100%	100%	0%	75%	39%

Inmates admitted for Break and Enter convictions as their 1st Warrant of Committal admission make up similar proportions of both eligible Whites and eligible Natives. However, here the Parole Release Rate for Natives is only 9.9%, while that for Whites is 32.1% -- in both cases the lowest probability of Parole among all offence categories. Both the White inmates and inmates of "Other" Races have similar Parole Release Rates for Break and Enter as 1st Warrant of Committal admissions, but this offence is far more frequent among Whites (19%) than it is among "Other" races (11%).

Native inmates convicted of Manslaughter are considerably over-represented (18%) in the eligible population of 1st Warrant of Committal admissions as compared with Whites and Other races (4% and 6%, respectively). Even for this offence -- which tends to have a relatively high probability of Parole -- the Native rate of Parole Release (29.4%) is less than half of the White rate (63.3%).

For both Natives and Other races, a fairly high proportion (9%) of the eligible populations are convicted of Rape as a 1st Warrant of Committal admission, but the inmates of Other races have nearly twice the likelihood of Parole (67.7%) as do Native inmates (35.2%).

For Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal admissions, the small numbers of Native and "Other" Race inmates who become eligible for Parole in the sample years introduce some problems for conclusive analysis. However, for the more frequent offences of Break and Enter, Robbery with Violence, and Selected Other Violent offences among both Natives and Whites, in every case the Parole Release Rate for Natives is less than half of the Rate for Whites.

In summary, earlier sections of this Chapter demonstrated that controlling for Offence Type often made the relationship between the Inmate's Sex or the Inmates Age at Parole Eligibility on the one hand, and the Total Parole Release rate on the other, less clear than seemed apparent at an aggregate level of analysis. Such was definitely not the case for Inmate's Race. The impact of Race on the likelihood of Parole Release holds across and within all of the Offence Types considered here.

CHAPTER 6

VARIATIONS BY CRIMINAL HISTORY

6.1 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter continues the type of analysis begun in Chapter 5 -- the exploration how Parole Release rates vary when the impact of different "independent factors" is considered as well as Type of Admission and Type of Offence. Separate sections of the current Chapter are devoted to 3 additional independent factors that describe the inmate's "Criminal History":

- Number of Previous Penitentiary Admissions,
- Length of the Previous Aggregate Sentence (if any), and
- Length of Current Aggregate Sentence.

As with Chapter 5, each of these 3 sections is divided into 2 subsections. The first subsection examines variations in the overall Parole Release Rates (and the Timing of Parole Release) for offenders with different values for the criminal history characteristic being considered (e.g. 0, 1, 2 or 3 or more previous penitentiary admissions). This discussion also "controls for" Type of Admission -- with the focus being on

- all Admission Types combined, and then for
- 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions, and
- Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions.

The second subsection then pursues the analysis in more detail still by examining the further impact (i.e. after Type of Admission and the particular criminal history characteristic are controlled for) of selected Types of Major Admitting Offences.

6.2 NUMBER OF PREVIOUS PENITENTIARY TERMS

6.2.1 OVERALL PAROLE RELEASE RATES BY PREVIOUS TERMS

It has been clear from the discussions in previous sections that the likelihood of Parole Release for eligible inmates with no previous admissions to penitentiary is significantly above the likelihood of Parole release for inmates who are "Repeat" admissions. This finding has been shown to hold over all admissions and after controlling for different combinations of Types of Current Term Admission (i.e. whether the current admission is for either a Parole or M.S. violation or a subsequent admission after the warrant expiry date of any previous penitentiary term has expired) and Different Types of Major Current Term Admitting Offences. The previous Chapter further showed that the finding still applied after controlling for the additional influences of Inmates' Sex, Age at Parole Eligibility, and Ethnic origin.

This section explores whether the number of previous penitentiary terms is or is not associated with variations in Parole Release Rates.

Figure 6.1 begins the discussion by presenting data on "time-specific" and Total Parole Release Rates for different Types of Admissions (for all Types of Admitting Offences combined).

As shown in summary Figure 6.2, 47.1% (100% - 52.9%) of All Admissions to penitentiary (who became eligible for Full Parole in 1980/1 through 1982/3) had been in penitentiary before. Roughly one quarter of All Admissions had only 1 previous term and one quarter had more than 1 previous term.

FIGURE 6.2
DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS BY NUMBER OF PREVIOUS TERMS

	ALL ADMISSIONS	REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS
NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS	15,271	2,169
% OF ALL ADMISSIONS	100.0%	14.2%
NO PREVIOUS TERMS	52.9%	0.0%
1 PREVIOUS TERM	24.0%	47.0%
2 PREVIOUS TERMS	11.1%	26.7%
3 OR MORE PREVIOUS TERMS	12.2%	26.3%

FIGURE 6.1
OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR AND RELEASED TO PAROLE:
- BY NUMBER OF PREVIOUS PENITENTIARY TERMS
- ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY SELECTED CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TYPES
  - i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS

	TYPE OF CURRENT TERM ADMISSION							
	ALL TYPES COMBINED		SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL					
			Subtotal		1st		Repeat	
NUMBER OF PREVIOUS TERMS	#	% of elig.	#	% of elig.	#	% of elig.	#	% of elig.
TOTAL NUMBER BECOMING ELIGIBLE	15,271		9,608		7,439		2,169	
NO PREVIOUS TERMS								
Number Becoming Eligible	8,055	100%	7,439	100%	7,439	100%	0	ERR
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	2,024	25%	1,907	26%	1,907	26%	0	ERR
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	396	5%	370	5%	370	5%	0	ERR
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	699	9%	667	9%	667	9%	0	ERR
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	628	8%	599	8%	599	8%	0	ERR
Total Parole Release Rate		47%		48%		48%		ERR
1 PREVIOUS TERM								
Number Becoming Eligible	3,659	100%	1,019	100%	0	ERR	1,019	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	231	6%	130	13%	0	ERR	130	13%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	58	2%	29	3%	0	ERR	29	3%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	132	4%	79	8%	0	ERR	79	8%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	154	4%	84	8%	0	ERR	84	8%
Total Parole Release Rate		16%		32%		ERR		32%
2 PREVIOUS TERMS								
Number Becoming Eligible	1,694	100%	579	100%	0	ERR	579	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	69	4%	35	6%	0	ERR	35	6%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	20	1%	13	2%	0	ERR	13	2%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	55	3%	38	7%	0	ERR	38	7%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	58	3%	42	7%	0	ERR	42	7%
Total Parole Release Rate		12%		22%		ERR		22%
3 OR MORE PREVIOUS TERMS								
Number Becoming Eligible	1,863	100%	571	100%	0	ERR	571	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	41	2%	26	5%	0	ERR	26	5%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	12	1%	8	1%	0	ERR	8	1%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	41	2%	30	5%	0	ERR	30	5%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	41	2%	30	5%	0	ERR	30	5%
Total Parole Release Rate		7%		16%		ERR		16%

As noted earlier, the analysis in Chapters 5 through 7 concentrates on Inmates Admitted on Simple Warrants of Committal. Inmates Admitted on Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal accounted for 29.2% of All Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions -- 14.2% of All Admissions[49].

Among Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions,

- roughly half had only 1 previous terms,
- roughly one quarter had 2 previous terms, and
- roughly one quarter had 3 or more previous terms.

Turning back to Figure 6.1, it is clear that for All Admission Types combined and especially for Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal admissions (for all Types of Offences Combined) the likelihood of Parole Release decreases considerably as the Number of Previous Penitentiary Terms increases. For Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal of Committal Admissions, the Parole Release Rate for those with 3 or more Previous Terms (32%) is one half that for inmates with "only" 1 previous term (16%).

Regarding the timing of Parole Release, it is interesting, first, that eligible inmates with Previous Terms are more likely to be released to Parole relatively later in their terms than are inmates with no Previous Terms.

- More than one half of parole releases of inmates with no previous terms occur before the inmates have served 36% of their aggregate sentence, while
- a third or less of parole releases of inmates with previous terms occur before 36% of the aggregate sentence.

Second, it is also noteworthy that relatively few eligible inmates admitted on Repeat Warrant of Committals are released to Parole after serving 37% to 40% of their sentence. Releases tend to occur either

- before 37% of the aggregate sentence is served (roughly one third of the Parole releases)

  or

- after 40% of the aggregate sentence is served (roughly two thirds of the Parole releases).

---

49. The balance of repeat admissions (47.1% - 14.2% = 32.9%) was comprised of Parole or M.S. Violators or "Other" types of admissions (mostly Transfers from other jurisdictions).

6.2.2 PAROLE RELEASE RATES FOR SELECTED OFFENCES BY PREVIOUS TERMS

The data presented in Figure 6.3 can be used to test whether the tendency of Total Parole Release Rates to decrease with increasing numbers of Previous Terms continues to be evident after controlling for Type of Admitting Offence.

With one relatively minor exception[50], for each of the Offence Type groupings shown, there is a steady decrease in the Parole Release Rate with increases in the number of previous Terms. This trend is

- strongest for Break and Enter and Drug Related Offences (the Parole Release Rate for inmates with 3 or more Previous Terms is roughly one third the Rate for inmates with 1 Previous Term)

- moderately strong for Robbery with Violence and Selected Other Violent Offences ((the Parole Release Rate for inmates with 3 or more Previous Terms is roughly one half the rate for inmates with 1 Previous Term)

- and least strong for Manslaughter and "Other" offences (the Parole Release Rate for inmates with 3 or more Previous Terms is roughly two thirds the rate for inmates with 1 Previous Term)

---

50. For Manslaughter -- even though the Parole Release Rate for eligible inmates who have 3 or more Previous Terms is less than the Rate for inmates who have only one previous term -- the Rate for inmates with 2 previous terms is below the Rate for inmates with 3 or more Previous Terms.

FIGURE 6.3 (PAGE 1 of 2)
OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR AND RELEASED TO PAROLE:
- BY NUMBER OF PREVIOUS PENITENTIARY TERMS
- ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY SELECTED CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TYPES
  - i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS
- BY SELECTED TYPES OF MAJOR OFFENCES AT ADMISSION

TYPE OF ADMISSION/ NUMBER OF PREVIOUS TERMS	OFFENCE TYPE GROUP: TOTAL OFFENCES	ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE	BREAK & ENTER	RAPE AND ATTEMPTS	MANS-LAUGH-TER	MURDER	SELECTED OTHER VIOLENT	DRUG RELATED	OTHE OFFENCE
A: TOTAL: ALL ADMISSION TYPES COMBINED									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	15,271	1,858	3,281	623	542	395	946	1,452	6,17
NO PREVIOUS TERMS									
Number Becoming Eligible	8,055	1,024	1,554	458	391	292	443	1,041	2,85
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	3,747	401	473	220	212	150	144	823	1,32
Parole Release Rate	47%	39%	30%	48%	54%	51%	33%	79%	4
1 PREVIOUS TERM									
Number Becoming Eligible	3,659	415	849	107	102	65	234	245	1,642
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	575	66	116	15	16	18	26	78	240
Parole Release Rate	16%	16%	14%	14%	16%	28%	11%	32%	15
2 PREVIOUS TERMS									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,694	202	391	37	35	23	127	105	774
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	202	27	47	3	3	2	8	23	89
Parole Release Rate	12%	13%	12%	8%	9%	9%	6%	22%	11
3 OR MORE PREVIOUS TERMS									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,863	217	487	21	14	15	142	61	906
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	135	17	32	0	3	2	8	8	65
Parole Release Rate	7%	8%	7%	0%	21%	13%	6%	13%	7
B: 1ST SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	7,439	948	1,338	449	387	287	412	999	2,619
NO PREVIOUS TERMS									
Number Becoming Eligible	7,439	948	1,338	449	387	287	412	999	2,619
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	3,543	376	407	217	210	148	137	792	1,256
Parole Release Rate	48%	40%	30%	48%	54%	52%	33%	79%	48
1 PREVIOUS TERM									
Number Becoming Eligible	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Release Rate	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR
2 PREVIOUS TERMS									
Number Becoming Eligible	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Release Rate	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR
3 OR MORE PREVIOUS TERMS									
Number Becoming Eligible	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Release Rate	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR

FIGURE 6.3A (page 2 of 2)
OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR AND RELEASED TO PAROLE:
- BY NUMBER OF PREVIOUS PENITENTIARY TERMS
- ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY SELECTED CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TYPES
  - i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS
- BY SELECTED TYPES OF MAJOR OFFENCES AT ADMISSION

TYPE OF ADMISSION/ NUMBER OF PREVIOUS TERMS	OFFENCE TYPE GROUP: TOTAL OFFENCES	ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE	BREAK & ENTER	RAPE AND ATTEMPTS	MANS-LAUGH-TER	MURDER	SELECTED OTHER VIOLENT	DRUG RELATED	OTHE OFFENCE
C: REPEAT SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	2,169	302	521	64	52	58	180	137	85
NO PREVIOUS TERMS									
Number Becoming Eligible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)									
Parole Release Rate	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ER
1 PREVIOUS TERM									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,019	131	210	37	31	37	76	83	41
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	322	41	63	11	12	12	13	47	12
Parole Release Rate	32%	31%	30%	30%	39%	32%	17%	57%	3
2 PREVIOUS TERMS									
Number Becoming Eligible	579	85	135	14	14	14	46	36	22
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	128	16	30	3	2	1	5	18	5
Parole Release Rate	22%	19%	22%	21%	14%	7%	11%	50%	2
3 OR MORE PREVIOUS TERMS									
Number Becoming Eligible	571	86	176	6	7	7	58	18	21
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	94	13	22	0	2	2	6	7	4
Parole Release Rate	16%	15%	13%	0%	29%	29%	10%	39%	2

6.3 LENGTH OF PREVIOUS AGGREGATE SENTENCE

6.3.1 OVERALL PAROLE RELEASE RATES BY PREVIOUS SENTENCE

Figure 6.4 provides statistics related to variations in Parole Release Rates and the Timing of Parole Release with respect to "the Length of the Previous Aggregate Sentence". For obvious reasons, the discussion that follows will also focus only on "All Admissions Combined" and "Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions".

The distributions of both Types of Admissions among the different categories of Previous Aggregate Sentence Lengths are summarized in Figure 6.5. For both Types of Admissions, of those inmates who had previous sentences, roughly 3 quarters had sentences of less than 3 years.

FIGURE 6.5
DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS BY PREVIOUS SENTENCE

	ALL ADMISSIONS	REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS
NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS	15,271	2,169
% OF ALL ADMISSIONS	100.0%	14.2%
NO PREVIOUS TERMS	52.9%	0.0%
LESS THAN 3 YEARS	30.9%	76.4%
3 OR MORE, BUT LESS THAN 6 YEARS	12.4%	17.4%
6 YEARS OR MORE	4.1%	6.2%

For All Types of Admissions Combined, there seems to be a moderately strong association between the Total Parole Release Rate and the Length of the Previous Aggregate Sentence

- the Total Parole Release Rates increase as the Lengths of the Previous Aggregate Sentence increase.

- Eligible inmates with Previous Sentences of "6 years or more" were twice as likely to be released to Parole as were inmates with Previous Sentences of "less than 3 years".

However, for Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal admissions (again, still combining all Types of Offences) this pattern is not nearly as strong. Although the Total Parole Release Rate of inmates with Previous Aggregate Sentences of "6 years or more" is above the Rate for Inmates with Previous Sentences of "less than 3 years" (i.e. 28% vs. 23%, respectively), this difference of only 5 percentage points is relatively

FIGURE 6.4
OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR AND RELEASED TO PAROLE:
- BY LENGTH OF PREVIOUS AGGREGATE SENTENCE
- ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY SELECTED CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TYPES
  - i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS

	TYPE OF CURRENT TERM ADMISSION							
	ALL TYPES COMBINED		SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL					
			Subtotal		1st		Repeat	
PREVIOUS AGGREGATE SENTENCE	#	% of elig.	#	% of elig.	#	% of elig.	#	% of elig.
TOTAL NUMBER BECOMING ELIGIBLE	15,271		9,608		7,439		2,169	
NO PREVIOUS TERMS								
Number Becoming Eligible	8,055	100%	7,439	100%	7,439	100%	0	ERR
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	2,024	25%	1,907	26%	1,907	26%	0	ERR
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	396	5%	370	5%	370	5%	0	ERR
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	699	9%	667	9%	667	9%	0	ERR
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	628	8%	599	8%	599	8%	0	ERR
Total Parole Release Rate		47%		48%		48%		ERR
LESS THAN 3 YEARS								
Number Becoming Eligible	4,711	100%	1,658	100%	0	ERR	1,658	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	184	4%	132	8%	0	ERR	132	8%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	44	1%	31	2%	0	ERR	31	2%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	131	3%	103	6%	0	ERR	103	6%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	159	3%	118	7%	0	ERR	118	7%
Total Parole Release Rate		11%		23%		ERR		23%
3 OR MORE, BUT LESS THAN 6 YEARS								
Number Becoming Eligible	1,893	100%	377	100%	0	ERR	377	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	93	5%	45	12%	0	ERR	45	12%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	29	2%	14	4%	0	ERR	14	4%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	65	3%	34	9%	0	ERR	34	9%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	74	4%	30	8%	0	ERR	30	8%
Total Parole Release Rate		14%		33%		ERR		33%
6 YEARS OR MORE								
Number Becoming Eligible	612	100%	134	100%	0	ERR	134	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	64	10%	14	10%	0	ERR	14	10%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	17	3%	5	4%	0	ERR	5	4%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	32	5%	10	7%	0	ERR	10	7%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	20	3%	8	6%	0	ERR	8	6%
Total Parole Release Rate		22%		28%		ERR		28%

small. In addition, the Total Parole Release Rate for inmates with Previous Aggregate Sentences of "3 years or more, but less than 6 years" (33%) is above that for inmates with Previous Aggregate Sentences in the "6 years or more" category.

In addition, the "time-specific" Parole Release Rates shown for Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions do not support the argument that there is a clear relationship between the Length of Previous Aggregate Sentence and Parole Release Rates. For all categories of Previous Aggregate Sentence Length, roughly one third of Parole Releases occur before the inmate has served 37% of his or her (Current) aggregate sentence.

6.3.2 PAROLE RELEASE RATES FOR SELECTED OFFENCES BY PREVIOUS SENTENCE

On the other hand, after controlling for Type of Admitting Offence (see Figure 6.6), the pattern of increasing Parole Release Rates with increasing Lengths of Previous Aggregate Sentence reappears. The pattern holds most clearly over the 3 categories of Previous Aggregate Sentence for the eligible inmates with Admitting offences of

- Robbery with Violence,
- Break and Enter, and
- Manslaughter.

The pattern also holds for the 1st two categories of Previous Aggregate Sentence Length for admissions for

- Rape and
- Selected Other Violent Offences.

On the other hand, the same pattern is not evident for the Drug-Related and "Other" offence groupings.

- For admissions for Drug-Related offences, the likelihood of Full Parole release decreases with increasing Length of Previous Aggregate Sentence; and
- for admissions for "Other" offences no consistent relationship is evident.

The above analysis underlines the importance of controlling for a number of factors (in this case, Offence Type) when exploring relationships between a particular factor and Parole Release Rates. However, when trying to develop hypotheses to "explain" why Parole Release Rates would increase (for admissions for certain offences) with increasing length of Previous Aggregate Sentence, one quickly comes to the conclusion that to test alternative possible explanations one would have to have statistics that control for more variables than in the current analysis. It is, for instance, quite possible that the Length of Previous Sentence is strongly correlated with other variables, and that the correlation between Length of Previous Sentence and Parole Release Rates would be better attributed to those "other" variables. Unfortunately, although the results presented in later sections may suggest directions for such further analysis, that analysis must be left to later projects.

FIGURE 6.6 (page 1 of 2)
OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR AND RELEASED TO PAROLE:
- BY LENGTH OF PREVIOUS AGGREGATE SENTENCE
- ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY SELECTED CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TYPES
  - i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS
- BY SELECTED TYPES OF MAJOR OFFENCES AT ADMISSION

TYPE OF ADMISSION/ PREVIOUS AGGREGATE SENTENCE	OFFENCE TYPE GROUP: TOTAL OFFENCES	ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE	BREAK & ENTER	RAPE AND ATTEMPTS	MANS-LAUGH-TER	MURDER	SELECTED OTHER VIOLENT	DRUG RELATED	OTHE OFFENCE
A: TOTAL: ALL ADMISSION TYPES COMBINED									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	15,271	1,858	3,281	623	542	395	946	1,452	6,17
NO PREVIOUS TERMS									
Number Becoming Eligible	8,055	1,024	1,554	458	391	292	443	1,041	2,85
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	3,747	401	473	220	212	150	144	823	1,32
Parole Release Rate	47%	39%	30%	48%	54%	51%	33%	79%	4
LESS THAN 3 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	4,711	525	1,234	78	77	57	340	220	2,180
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	518	67	126	8	9	13	20	58	217
Parole Release Rate	11%	13%	10%	10%	12%	23%	6%	26%	10
3 OR MORE BUT LESS THAN 6 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,873	234	420	66	41	19	127	119	867
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	261	29	54	9	4	3	17	30	115
Parole Release Rate	14%	12%	13%	14%	10%	16%	13%	25%	13
6 YEARS OR MORE									
Number Becoming Eligible	612	75	73	21	33	27	36	72	275
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	133	14	15	1	9	6	5	21	62
Parole Release Rate	22%	19%	21%	5%	27%	22%	14%	29%	23
B: 1ST SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	7,439	948	1,338	449	387	287	412	999	2,619
NO PREVIOUS TERMS									
Number Becoming Eligible	7,439	948	1,338	449	387	287	412	999	2,619
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	3,543	376	407	217	210	148	137	792	1,256
Parole Release Rate	48%	40%	30%	48%	54%	52%	33%	79%	48
LESS THAN 3 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Release Rate	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR
3 OR MORE BUT LESS THAN 6 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Release Rate	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR
6 YEARS OR MORE									
Number Becoming Eligible	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Release Rate	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR

FIGURE 6.6 (page 2 of 2)
OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR AND RELEASED TO PAROLE:
- BY LENGTH OF PREVIOUS AGGREGATE SENTENCE
- ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY SELECTED CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TYPES
  - i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS
- BY SELECTED TYPES OF MAJOR OFFENCES AT ADMISSION

TYPE OF ADMISSION/ PREVIOUS AGGREGATE SENTENCE	OFFENCE TYPE GROUP: TOTAL OFFENCES	ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE	BREAK & ENTER	RAPE AND ATTEMPTS	MANS-LAUGH-TER	MURDER	SELECTED OTHER VIOLENT	DRUG RELATED	OTHER OFFENCES
C: REPEAT SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	2,169	302	521	64	52	58	180	137	85[illegible]
NO PREVIOUS TERMS									
Number Becoming Eligible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number Released (<= 3 yrs)									
Parole Release Rate	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR
LESS THAN 3 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,658	240	427	42	33	37	141	90	648
Number Released (<= 3 yrs)	384	51	89	8	8	11	15	49	153
Parole Release Rate	23%	21%	21%	19%	24%	30%	11%	54%	24[illegible]
3 OR MORE BUT LESS THAN 6 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	377	47	82	17	5	11	29	31	155
Number Released (<= 3 yrs)	123	14	22	6	2	2	9	16	52
Parole Release Rate	33%	30%	27%	35%	40%	18%	31%	52%	34%
6 YEARS OR MORE									
Number Becoming Eligible	134	15	12	5	14	10	10	16	52
Number Released (<= 3 yrs)	37	5	4	0	6	2	0	7	13
Parole Release Rate	28%	33%	33%	0%	43%	20%	0%	44%	25%

6.4 LENGTH OF CURRENT AGGREGATE SENTENCE

6.4.1 OVERALL PAROLE RELEASE RATES BY CURRENT SENTENCE LENGTH

Figure 6.7 provides the first set of statistics needed to explore the relationship between "Length of the Sentence for the inmate's Current Term" and Total (and Time-Specific) Parole Release Rates -- for different Current Term Admission Types.

The distribution of eligible offenders within the different Current Sentence Length and Type of Admission categories is summarized in Figure 6.8. Within the 3 year sample of inmates becoming eligible for Full Parole, inmates admitted on Simple Warrants of Committal typically have Current Sentence Lengths longer than those for All Types of Admission Combined -- and inmates admitted on Repeat Simple Warrants of Committal typically have Current Sentence Lengths longer than inmates admitted on 1st Simple Warrants of Committal.

FIGURE 6.8
DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS BY CURRENT SENTENCE LENGTH

	ALL ADMISSIONS	WARRANT OF COMMITTALS FIRST	WARRANT OF COMMITTALS REPEAT
NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS	15,271	7,439	2,169
% OF ALL ADMISSIONS	100.0%	48.7%	14.2%
2 YEARS	26.8%	34.9%	29.2%
GT 2 TO 3 YEARS	12.9%	16.0%	15.9%
GT 3 TO 4 YEARS	7.1%	8.5%	10.2%
GT 4 TO 5 YEARS	4.2%	4.3%	7.1%
GT 5 TO 10 YEARS	7.5%	9.4%	9.6%
GT 10 YEARS	3.4%	3.5%	4.2%

IGURE 6.7
FFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR AND RELEASED TO PAROLE:
- BY CURRENT TERM AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH
- ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY SELECTED CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TYPES
- i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS

	TYPE OF CURRENT TERM ADMISSION							
	ALL TYPES COMBINED		SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL					
			Subtotal		1st		Repeat	
URRENT SENTENCE LENGTH	#	% of elig.	#	% of elig.	#	% of elig.	#	% of elig.
TOTAL NUMBER BECOMING ELIGIBLE	15,271		9,608		7,439		2,169	
2 YEARS								
Number Becoming Eligible	4,091	100%	3,228	100%	2,595	100%	633	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	834	20%	754	23%	693	27%	61	10%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	168	4%	143	4%	132	5%	11	2%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	317	8%	284	9%	249	10%	35	6%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	239	6%	209	6%	168	6%	41	6%
Total Parole Release Rate		38%		43%		48%		23%
GT 2 TO 3 YEARS								
Number Becoming Eligible	1,966	100%	1,537	100%	1,193	100%	344	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	382	19%	347	23%	317	27%	30	9%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	84	4%	74	5%	67	6%	7	2%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	176	9%	157	10%	130	11%	27	8%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	151	8%	134	9%	109	9%	25	7%
Total Parole Release Rate		40%		46%		52%		26%
GT 3 TO 4 YEARS								
Number Becoming Eligible	1,085	100%	854	100%	632	100%	222	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	177	16%	160	19%	142	22%	18	8%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	52	5%	46	5%	35	6%	11	5%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	86	8%	77	9%	65	10%	12	5%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	106	10%	90	11%	63	10%	27	12%
Total Parole Release Rate		39%		44%		48%		31%
GT 4 TO 5 YEARS								
Number Becoming Eligible	642	100%	470	100%	317	100%	153	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	84	13%	71	15%	65	21%	6	4%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	27	4%	23	5%	21	7%	2	1%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	40	6%	36	8%	27	9%	9	6%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	70	11%	61	13%	46	15%	15	10%
Total Parole Release Rate		34%		41%		50%		21%
GT 5 TO 10 YEARS								
Number Becoming Eligible	1,141	100%	905	100%	697	100%	208	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	309	27%	282	31%	262	38%	20	10%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	69	6%	66	7%	57	8%	9	4%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	107	9%	91	10%	71	10%	20	10%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	99	9%	89	10%	68	10%	21	10%
Total Parole Release Rate		51%		58%		66%		34%
GT 10 YEARS								
Number Becoming Eligible	525	100%	348	100%	257	100%	91	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	87	16%	67	19%	61	24%	6	7%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	28	5%	18	5%	15	6%	3	3%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	57	11%	42	12%	32	12%	10	11%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	30	6%	21	6%	18	7%	3	3%
Total Parole Release Rate		38%		43%		49%		24%

45.1% (i.e. 29.2% + 15.9%) of eligible inmates admitted on Repeat Simple Warrants of Committal had Current Sentence Lengths under 3 years, compared to

- 40.9% of 1st Simple Warrants of Committal, and
- 39.7% of All Admission Types combined[51].

Turning to the data in Figure 6.7, one finds that, although there does seem to be a relationship between Parole Release Rates and Current Aggregate Sentence Length, that relationship is not one of steadily increasing Parole Release Rates as Current Aggregate Sentence Lengths increase (or decrease).

For each category of Current Aggregate Sentence Length,

- Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions have lower Total Parole Release Rates than do 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions, and
- 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions have lower Parole Release Rates than do All Admission Types Combined.

For All Types of Admissions Combined, if the categories "greater than 4 years to 6 years" and "greater than 10 years" are excluded, there is a generally positive relationship between Total Parole Release Rates and Current Aggregate Sentence Length -- i.e. longer Current Aggregate Sentence Lengths imply higher Total Parole Release Rates. Although there is no significant difference in the Total Parole Release Rates between the shorter sentence length categories "2 years", "greater than 2 to 3 years" and "greater than 3 to 4 years" (38%, 40% and 39%),

- the Total Parole Release Rates for Current Aggregate Sentence Lengths of 2 years up to 4 years are significantly below the Total Parole Release Rates for longer Current Aggregate Sentence Lengths of "5 to 10 years" (51%).

---

51. The reader should be aware that the data in Figures 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 do not include percentages for inmates with Sentence Lengths under 2 years in length. Inmates with these shorter sentence lengths are, however, included in the base used to calculate the percentages shown.

The reader should also note that the project database does contain some offenders coded as "Simple Warrant of Committal" admissions who also have Current Sentence Lengths coded as under 2 years in duration. Given our definition of "Simple Warrants of Committal", such should not be the case. The vast majority of the "less than 2 year" sentence lengths are in the sentence length category "just under" 2 years. It is more than likely that, because of difficulties in coding "2 years" in days (i.e. how leap years are counted, etc.) most of these sentences would fall within a less exact definition of "2 year sentences" than was used for this project. However, we have opted for the conservative approach of excluding statistics on these sentences from the report.

On the other hand,

- the Total Parole Release Rates for the (mid-length) category of "4 to 5 years (34%)" and the (longest) category of "greater than 10 years (38%)" are as low or lower than the Total Parole Release Rates for the 3 shortest categories of Sentence Length.

For 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions, there seems to be

- little variation of Total Parole Release Rates with Current Aggregate Sentence Length among the categories encompassing sentences from 2 years to 5 years. Those Rates vary within the narrow range from 48% to 52%. The Rate for the (longest) "greater than 10 years" category was within this range as well.

However, as was found for All Types of Admissions Combined,

- the Total Parole Release Rate for eligible inmates with sentences "greater than 5 to 10 years" (66%) was considerably above the Rates for all other sentence length categories.

The Total Parole Release Rates for Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions follow a different pattern. If one excludes the "greater than 4 to 5 year" and "greater than 10 years" categories, one can discern

- a moderate but steady increase in Total Parole Release Rates as Current Aggregate Sentence Lengths increase (from 23% to 34%).

Nonetheless, again the Total Parole Release Rates for the (mid-length) category of "4 to 5 years (21%)" and the (longest) category of "greater than 10 years (24%)" are close to the Total Parole Release Rates for the shortest (2 years) Current Aggregate Sentence Length category.

To summarize to this point, data for all Types of Offences combined indicates that there are a number of instances in which Total Parole Release Rates increase as Current Aggregate Sentence Lengths increase. However, the pattern does not apply for all categories of sentence length, and the strength and steadiness of the relationship varies by Type of Admission. The consistently and significantly higher Total Parole Release Rates for inmates with Current Aggregate Sentence Lengths "greater than 5 to 10 years" is also noteworthy.

The "time-specific" Parole Release Rate statistics shown in Figure 6.7 show that the relationship is even more complicated.

For 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions, although there is not much variation in the Total Parole Release Rates for the 4 shortest sentence length categories, it is clear that

- inmates within the 1st and 2nd shortest sentence length categories (i.e 2 to 3 years) are more likely to be released earlier in their aggregate sentence than are inmates with sentences within the next two categories (covering sentence lengths greater than 3 to 5 years)

More than 52% of the Inmates with sentences of 3 years and less who are released to Parole are released before serving 37% of their aggregate sentences. Less than 46% of the Inmates with sentences of over 3 years to 5 years who are released to Parole are released before serving 37% of their aggregate sentences.

The net effect is that Parole Release impacts more heavily (in terms of percentage of time served before release) on offenders with the 2 shortest sentence lengths.

Clearly, relying on Total Parole Release Rates alone does not give the complete picture. This conclusion is also supported from a different perspective when the time-specific Parole Release Rates for the sentence length category with the highest Total Parole Release Rate of all groups of inmates distinguished in Figure 6.7 are examined.

- Not only do 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions with sentences "greater than 5 to 10 years" have the highest Total Parole Release Rate overall (66%) , a very high proportion (38% / 66% = 58%) of the releases to Parole occur before those same inmates have served 37% of their aggregate sentence.

For Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions, examination of the time-specific Parole Release Rates modifies conclusions based only on Total Parole Release Rates in a quite different way. It will be remembered that for this type of admission, Total Parole Release Rates generally tended to increase with increasing Current Aggregate Sentence Lengths. However, the time-specific Parole Release Rates indicate that, starting from the "2 year" sentence length category and then moving through categories for higher sentence lengths until the "greater than 4 to 5 years" category is reached, one finds that as sentence lengths increase a higher proportion of those released to Parole within the category are released after having served 36% of their aggregate sentence[52]. The impact of increasing Total Parole Release Rates with increasing Current Aggregate Sentence Lengths over the 1st three of the shortest sentence length categories is thus "blunted" considerably.

It is also interesting that this modifying effect is strongest for the Current Aggregate Sentence Length category which has the lowest Total Parole Release Rates for Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions, the "greater than 4 to 5 year" category. Not only do those inmates face a lower likelihood of getting Parole release, if released to Parole they have the lowest probability of being released early in their sentences.

---

52. Starting with the "2 years" category these percents are:
    - 61% (i.e. (2% + 6% + 6%) / 23%)
    - 65%
    - 71%, and
    - 81%.

6.4.2 PAROLE RELEASE RATES FOR SELECTED OFFENCES BY CURRENT SENTENCE

The statistics on Total Parole Release Rates in Figure 6.9 allow a further examination of the relationship between Total Parole Release Rates and Current Aggregate Sentence Lengths -- after controlling for Type of Major Admitting Offence. The discussion will focus on eligible inmates admitted on 1st Simple Warrants of Committal and Repeat Simple Warrants of Committal.

The data for 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions shows some evidence of increasing Total Parole Release Rates with increasing Current Aggregate Sentence Lengths, but the phenomenon does not apply to all Offence Types -- and within those Offence Types in which it does apply there are often a number of anomalies.

Eligible inmates admitted for Robbery with Violence with "longer" Sentences in the 2 categories covering sentence lengths "greater than 4 to 10 years" have higher Total Parole Release Rates (55% to 52%) than do inmates with "shorter" sentences in the 3 categories covering sentence lengths from "2 years to 4 years" (43%, 43%, and 39%). However, among categories within those 2 groups of shorter and longer sentences, there is very little variation in Total Parole Release Rates by sentence lengths. The longest, "greater than 10 years" category has the lowest Total Parole Release Rate by far (25%).

For Eligible inmates admitted for Break and Enter, there is no clear relationship evident between Total Parole Release Rates and Current Aggregate Sentence Lengths. If anything, the trend is for Total Parole Release Rates to decrease as Current Aggregate Sentence Lengths increase, but the trend is very weak with Rates falling modestly from 34% to 29%.

A different form of the relationship is shown for eligible inmates admitted for Rape and Attempted Rape. Within this group, the likelihood of Full Parole release is highest for two groups of sentence length categories:

- the 2 categories for the range "2 years to 3 years" (56% and 57%), and
- the 1 category of "greater than 5 to 10 years" (48%)

However, after the "greater than 10 years" category (19%), the lowest likelihoods of Parole Release for Rape admissions is for the two categories between the above two highest groups, i.e. the categories "greater than 3 to 4 years" and "greater than 4 to 5 years" (38% and 35%).

FIGURE 6.9 (page 1 of 2)
OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR AND RELEASED TO PAROLE:
- BY CURRENT TERM AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH
- ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY SELECTED CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TYPES
  - i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS
- BY SELECTED TYPES OF MAJOR OFFENCES AT ADMISSION

TYPE OF ADMISSION/ CURRENT AGGREGATE SENTENCE	OFFENCE TYPE GROUP: TOTAL OFFENCES	ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE	BREAK & ENTER	RAPE AND ATTEMPTS	MANS-LAUGH-TER	MURDER	SELECTED OTHER VIOLENT	DRUG RELATED	OTHE OFFENCE
A: TOTAL: ALL ADMISSION TYPES COMBINED									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	15,271	1,858	3,281	623	542	395	946	1,452	6,174
2 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	4,091	469	1,056	161	85	27	251	427	1,615
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	1,558	157	289	79	34	10	69	303	617
Parole Release Rate	38%	33%	27%	49%	40%	37%	27%	71%	38
GT 2 TO 3 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,966	277	419	101	74	24	123	178	770
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	793	95	111	54	42	11	31	133	316
Parole Release Rate	40%	34%	26%	53%	57%	46%	25%	75%	41
GT 3 TO 4 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,085	191	156	82	64	17	63	113	399
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	421	63	30	29	27	10	13	79	170
Parole Release Rate	39%	33%	19%	35%	42%	59%	21%	70%	43
GT 4 TO 5 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	642	135	89	42	37	8	39	54	238
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	221	55	14	13	14	2	8	32	83
Parole Release Rate	34%	41%	16%	31%	38%	25%	21%	59%	35
GT 5 TO 10 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,141	171	60	89	115	34	44	269	359
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	584	65	15	34	78	15	18	220	139
Parole Release Rate	51%	38%	25%	38%	68%	44%	41%	82%	39
GT 10 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	525	76	19	43	70	37	40	73	167
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	198	18	3	4	29	13	18	50	63
Parole Release Rate	38%	24%	16%	9%	41%	35%	45%	68%	38
B: 1ST SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	7,439	948	1,338	449	387	287	412	999	2,619
2 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	2,595	308	548	138	68	16	160	331	1,026
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	1,242	133	184	77	28	9	55	264	492
Parole Release Rate	48%	43%	34%	56%	41%	56%	34%	80%	48
GT 2 TO 3 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,193	167	179	90	64	16	67	133	477
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	623	72	59	51	42	9	25	110	255
Parole Release Rate	52%	43%	33%	57%	66%	56%	37%	83%	53
GT 3 TO 4 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	632	113	56	69	52	15	25	83	219
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	305	44	16	26	24	10	5	60	120
Parole Release Rate	48%	39%	29%	38%	46%	67%	20%	72%	55
GT 4 TO 5 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	317	66	27	31	27	8	18	29	111
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	159	36	9	11	11	2	7	22	61
Parole Release Rate	50%	55%	33%	35%	41%	25%	39%	76%	55
GT 5 TO 10 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	697	81	17	61	99	23	25	221	170
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	458	42	5	29	70	9	14	196	93
Parole Release Rate	66%	52%	29%	48%	71%	39%	56%	89%	55
GT 10 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	257	28	4	21	51	24	24	56	49
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	126	7	0	4	27	11	11	44	22
Parole Release Rate	49%	25%	0%	19%	53%	46%	46%	79%	45

FIGURE 6.9 (page 2 of 2)
OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR AND RELEASED TO PAROLE:
- BY CURRENT TERM AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH
- ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY SELECTED CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TYPES
  - i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS
- BY SELECTED TYPES OF MAJOR OFFENCES AT ADMISSION

TYPE OF ADMISSION/ CURRENT AGGREGATE SENTENCE	OFFENCE TYPE GROUP: TOTAL OFFENCES	ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE	BREAK & ENTER	RAPE AND ATTEMPTS	MANS-LAUGH-TER	MURDER	SELECTED OTHER VIOLENT	DRUG RELATED	OTHER OFFENCES
C: REPEAT SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	2,169	302	521	64	52	58	180	137	855
2 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	633	85	181	9	5	7	54	46	246
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	148	14	34	2	4	1	7	23	63
Parole Release Rate	23%	16%	19%	22%	80%	14%	13%	50%	26
GT 2 TO 3 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	344	53	91	8	6	6	40	17	123
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	89	15	22	1	0	2	2	12	35
Parole Release Rate	26%	28%	24%	13%	0%	33%	5%	71%	28%
GT 3 TO 4 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	222	42	40	11	5	2	27	13	82
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	68	12	8	3	2	0	8	9	26
Parole Release Rate	31%	29%	20%	27%	40%	0%	30%	69%	32%
GT 4 TO 5 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	153	32	27	6	9	0	11	7	61
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	32	8	2	2	2	0	0	2	16
Parole Release Rate	21%	25%	7%	33%	22%	ERR	0%	29%	26%
GT 5 TO 10 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	208	40	21	20	13	8	9	20	77
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	70	13	5	5	6	5	1	12	23
Parole Release Rate	34%	33%	24%	25%	46%	63%	11%	60%	30%
GT 10 YEARS									
Number Becoming Eligible	91	9	2	8	8	7	8	8	43
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	22	3	1	0	0	1	4	4	11
Parole Release Rate	24%	33%	50%	0%	0%	14%	50%	50%	26%

For Manslaughter admissions, a very volatile form of the relationship is evident. Those inmates have a Total Parole Release Rate that

- starts at "2 years" at the lowest level for all Current Sentence Length Categories (41%),
- jumps 25 percentage points (to 66%), and then falls back to 46% and 41% over the next 3 Sentence Length categories, and then
- jumps again (30 percentage points) for the "greater than 5 to 10 years" range, and finally
- falls back to 53% for "greater than 10 years" Current Term Aggregate Sentence Lengths.

Admissions for Selected Other Violent Offences comprise the only Offence Type group that in general exhibits a strong and steady increase of Total Parole Release Rates as Current Term Aggregate Sentence Lengths increase. Starting at 34% for the "2 years" category, with the exception of the "greater than 3 to 4 years" category, each successive category of higher Current Term Aggregate Sentence Lengths brings a higher Total Parole Release Rate -- until the highest level (71%) is reached for sentences "greater than 5 to 10 years". As with all other offences, the likelihood of Parole release then drops off for the longest, "greater than 10 years", category.

Eligible inmates admitted for Drug-Related offences, have the highest Total Parole Release Rates among all offence groupings for each and every category of Current Term Aggregate Sentence Length (76% to 89%). The Rates for Drug-Related offences also show little if any stable relationship with Current Term Aggregate Sentence Lengths.

The Total Parole Release Rates for "Other" offences also show little relationship to Current Term Aggregate Sentence Lengths. The Rates for this group of offences remains relatively stable between 45% and 55%.

In summary, although there is some evidence of higher Total Parole Release Rates being associated with higher Current Term Aggregate Sentence Lengths, differences do exist regarding the strength and stability (and sometimes the existence) of the association. The one finding that is common to all Offence Types except Break and Enter is that the highest likelihoods of Parole Release are found for inmates with Current Term Aggregate Sentence Lengths of "greater than 5 to 10 years".

The second page of Figure 6.9 presents Total Parole Release Rates for eligible inmates admitted for Repeat Simple Warrant of Committals. Unfortunately, after breaking down the 15,271 inmate/admission database by Type of Admission, Type of Offence and 6 categories of Current Term Aggregate Sentence Lengths, many of the subgroups of Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal admissions contain too few inmates to support analysis of the relationship of interest in this Section.

Only for admissions for Robbery with Violence, Break and Enter, Drug-Related and "Other" offences do the subgroup sizes seem adequate. Of

those 4 Offence Types, only the data for Robbery with Violence admissions seem to support the hypothesis that increasing Total Parole Release Rates are associated with increasing Current Term Aggregate Sentence Lengths -- and even there the category "greater than 4 to 5 years" represents a deviation from a steadily increasing Total Parole Release Rates and the Rates increase only a very modest amount from the "greater than 2 to 3 years" category (28%) to the longest two Current Term Aggregate Sentence Length categories (both 33%).

Further pursuit of the relationship between Offence-Specific Total Parole Release Rates and Current Term Aggregate Sentence Lengths (for Repeat Warrant of Committal admissions) would require statistics based on more than 3 years of eligible offenders.

CHAPTER 7

VARIATIONS BY CURRENT TERM EXPERIENCE

7.1 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter completes the type of analysis begun in Chapter 5 -- the exploration how Parole Release rates vary when the impact of different "independent factors" is considered as well as Type of Admission and Type of Offence. The present Chapter focuses generally on whether or not variations in Parole Release activities are associated with variations in the "experiences" of the inmate during the current penitentiary term -- i.e. between admission and release. The Chapter uses the following 6 independent factors to describe different aspects of the inmate's "Current Term Experience":

- whether or not the Inmate was involved, during the current term, with the Day Parole Program
- whether or not the Inmate was involved, during the current term, with the Unescorted Temporary Absence (UTA) Program
- Location (i.e. CSC region) at Parole Release
- Time Served Between Admission and Release
- Time Between Admission and Parole Eligibility Date
- Time Between PED and Probable MS Release Date.

As with the previous 2 Chapters, each section of the Chapter focuses on 1 of the above factors. Each of these 6 sections is then divided into 2 subsections. The first subsection examines variations in the overall Parole Release Rates (and the Timing of Parole Release) for offenders with different values for the Current Term Experience descriptor being considered (e.g. involvement vs. non-involvement with Day Parole). This discussion also "controls for" Type of Admission -- with the focus being on

- all Admission Types combined, and then for
- 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions, and
- Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions.

The second subsection then pursues the analysis in more detail still by examining the further impact (i.e. after Type of Admission and the particular criminal history characteristic are controlled for) of selected Types of Major Admitting Offences.

7.2 DAY PAROLE INVOLVEMENT

7.2.1 OVERALL PAROLE RELEASE RATES BY DAY PAROLE INVOLVEMENT

Figure 7.1 begins the analysis of whether variations in Total Parole Release Rates seem to be associated with variations in the inmate's Current Term Experience. That Figure provides Total Parole Release Rates and time-specific Parole Release Rates for inmates who were not, and inmates who were, involved during the current penitentiary term with the Day Parole program.

It should be noted that "involvement" is defined very broadly. An inmate was considered as having Day Parole Program involvement if he or she was granted a Day Parole[53].

Before analyzing the statistics in Figure 7.1, it would be useful to consider the relative frequency with which eligible offenders with different Types of Admission were "involved" in Day Parole. As shown in Figure 7.2, less than half both of all inmates becoming eligible ("All Types of Admissions Combined"), and of inmates becoming eligible who were admitted on "Repeat Simple Warrants of Committal", were involved in the Day Parole Program during the current penitentiary term (i.e. the term during which they became eligible). In contrast, over half (59.4%) of eligible inmates admitted on "1st Simple Warrants of Committal" had some involvement with the Day Parole Program.

FIGURE 7.2
DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS BY DAY PAROLE INVOLVEMENT

	ALL ADMISSIONS	WARRANT OF COMMITTALS FIRST	WARRANT OF COMMITTALS REPEAT
NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS	15,271	7,439	2,169
% OF ALL ADMISSIONS	100.0%	48.7%	14.2%
NOT INVOLVED	57.3%	40.6%	53.6%
INVOLVED	42.7%	59.4%	46.4%

53. Although further analysis would undoubtedly require additional information on the nature of that involvement (e.g. whether or not the inmate was actually released on the Day Parole, and whether or not the Day Parole was completed successfully), unfortunately such data was not available from the automated sources from which the project drew its data.

FIGURE 7.1
OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR AND RELEASED TO PAROLE:
- BY INVOLVEMENT IN DAY PAROLE
- ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY SELECTED CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TYPES
  - i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS

	TYPE OF CURRENT TERM ADMISSION							
	ALL TYPES COMBINED		SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL					
			Subtotal		1st		Repeat	
DAY PAROLE INVOLVEMENT	#	% of elig.	#	% of elig.	#	% of elig.	#	% of elig.
TOTAL NUMBER BECOMING ELIGIBLE	15,271		9,608		7,439		2,169	
NOT INVOLVED IN DAY PAROLE								
Number Becoming Eligible	8,757	100%	4,181	100%	3,019	100%	1,162	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	970	11%	831	20%	739	24%	92	8%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	107	1%	80	2%	72	2%	8	1%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	163	2%	129	3%	101	3%	28	2%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	167	2%	128	3%	106	4%	22	2%
Total Parole Release Rate		16%		28%		34%		13%
INVOLVED IN DAY PAROLE								
Number Becoming Eligible	6,514	100%	5,427	100%	4,420	100%	1,007	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	1,395	21%	1,267	23%	1,168	26%	99	10%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	379	6%	340	6%	298	7%	42	4%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	764	12%	685	13%	566	13%	119	12%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	714	11%	627	12%	493	11%	134	13%
Total Parole Release Rate		50%		54%		57%		39%

Turning back to Figure 7.1, one finds that the Total Parole Release Rates for eligible inmates Not Involved in the Day Parole Program were significantly different (i.e. significantly lower) than Total Parole Release Rates for offenders who Were Involved in the program.

For All Admission Types Combined (the overall grouping which includes eligible inmates who were admitted on Transfers, and Parole and M.S. Revocations),

- the difference in Total Parole Release Rates is most pronounced (Not Involved 16% -- Involved 50%).

For 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions

- the likelihood of being released on Full Parole for inmates with No Involvement was 23 percentage points below the likelihood for inmates With Involvement (34% vs. 57%).

For Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions

- the Total Parole Release Rate for inmates with No Involvement was only one third the Rate for inmates With Involvement (13% vs 39%).

Of particular interest is the finding that the Total Parole Release Rate for Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions who Were Involved in the Day Parole Program (39%) was above the Total Parole Release Rate for 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions who Were Not involved in the Day Parole Program (34%). This finding represents one of the few instances in which a group of Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions had a higher Total Parole Release Rate than another group of 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions.

The "time-specific" Parole Release Rates also shown in Figure 7.1 do however provide further information of considerable interest. For both groups of Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions, eligible inmates with No Involvement and eligible inmates With Involvement in Day Parole

- have roughly equal chances of being released to Full Parole before they have served 37% of their aggregate sentence
  - 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions (Not Involved 24% -- Involved 26%)
  - Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions (Not Involved 8% -- Involved 10%)

In other words, virtually all of the differences in the Total Parole Release Rates between inmates "Not Involved" and "Involved" in Day Parole is accounted for by the fact that a higher proportion of inmates With Day Parole Involvement are released to Parole "later" in their aggregate sentence. For instance, for 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions

- With some Involvement in Day Parole, although 26% of those becoming eligible were released before serving 37% of their sentence, an additional 31% (7% + 13% + 11%) were released after having served 36% of their sentence

- as opposed to 24% before serving 37% of their sentence and only an additional 9% after serving 36% of their sentence for inmates with No Involvement.

This finding is consistent with the hypothesis that Day Parole is more likely to be used (just before or after 36% of sentence is served) to further "test" inmates who are not clear candidates for Full Parole (i.e. those who are not released as early as possible after their Parole Eligibility Date). However, the finding is consistent with other hypotheses as well. Clearly further investigation is necessary in later studies.

7.2.2 PAROLE RELEASE RATES FOR SELECTED OFFENCES BY DAY PAROLE INVOLVEMENT

Figure 7.3 provides the statistics necessary to explore whether the relationship between Total Parole Release Rates and Day Parole Involvement found at the aggregate level (i.e for All Offence Types Combined) still holds after controlling for Type of Offence.
The discussion that follows will focus on Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions only.

Clearly the relationship found in the last section does hold for each of the Offence Type Groupings considered in Figure 7.3. For both 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions and Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions, within each Offence Type, inmates with No Involvement in Day Parole have a lower Total Parole Release Rate than do inmates With Involvement in Day Parole. Nonetheless, there are certain differences among Offence Types -- and between 1st and Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions -- that are worth noting.

FIGURE 7.3
OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR AND RELEASED TO PAROLE:
- BY DAY PAROLE INVOLVEMENT
- ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY SELECTED CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TYPES
  - i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS
- BY SELECTED TYPES OF MAJOR OFFENCES AT ADMISSION

TYPE OF ADMISSION/ DAY PAROLE INVOLVEMENT	OFFENCE TYPE GROUP: TOTAL OFFENCES	ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE	BREAK & ENTER	RAPE AND ATTEMPTS	MANS-LAUGH-TER	MURDER	SELECTED OTHER VIOLENT	DRUG RELATED	OTHE OFFENCE
A: TOTAL: ALL ADMISSION TYPES COMBINED									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	15,271	1,858	3,281	623	542	395	946	1,452	6,17
NOT INVOLVED IN DAY PAROLE									
Number Becoming Eligible	8,757	997	1,972	332	244	175	640	642	3,75
Number Released (≤ 3 yrs)	1,407	132	244	68	63	27	56	299	51
Parole Release Rate	16%	13%	12%	20%	26%	15%	9%	47%	1
INVOLVED IN DAY PAROLE									
Number Becoming Eligible	6,514	861	1,309	291	298	220	306	810	2,41
Number Released (≤ 3 yrs)	3,252	379	424	170	171	145	130	633	1,20
Parole Release Rate	50%	44%	32%	58%	57%	66%	42%	78%	5
B: 1ST SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	7,439	948	1,338	449	387	287	412	999	2,619
NOT INVOLVED IN DAY PAROLE									
Number Becoming Eligible	3,019	381	586	201	136	106	203	356	1,050
Number Released (≤ 3 yrs)	1,018	96	149	59	56	24	36	244	354
Parole Release Rate	34%	25%	25%	29%	41%	23%	18%	69%	34
INVOLVED IN DAY PAROLE									
Number Becoming Eligible	4,420	567	752	248	251	181	209	643	1,569
Number Released (≤ 3 yrs)	2,525	280	258	158	154	124	101	548	902
Parole Release Rate	57%	49%	34%	64%	61%	69%	48%	85%	57
C: REPEAT SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	2,169	302	521	64	52	58	180	137	855
NOT INVOLVED IN DAY PAROLE									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,162	148	286	37	24	30	126	56	455
Number Released (≤ 3 yrs)	150	16	32	5	4	2	6	25	60
Parole Release Rate	13%	11%	11%	14%	17%	7%	5%	45%	13
INVOLVED IN DAY PAROLE									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,007	154	235	27	28	28	54	81	400
Number Released (≤ 3 yrs)	394	54	83	9	12	13	18	47	158
Parole Release Rate	39%	35%	35%	33%	43%	46%	33%	58%	40

Among eligible inmates admitted on 1st Simple Warrants of Committal, the importance of Day Parole Involvement to the likelihood of Parole Release (measured as the percentage point differential between Total Parole Release Rates for offenders "Not Involved" and "Involved")

- is smallest for Break and Enter (Not Involved 25% -- Involved 34%) and Drug-Related[54] (Not Involved 69% -- Involved 85%), and

- is largest for Rape (Not Involved 29% -- Involved 64%) and Selected Other Violent (Not Involved 18% -- Involved 48%).

In contrast, for Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions the importance of Day Parole Involvement to the likelihood of Parole Release (again measured as the percentage point differential between Total Parole Release Rates for offenders "Not Involved" and "Involved")

- does not seem to differ much between the different Types of Offence. (If Rape offences are excluded, the differentials among the different Types of Offence are all contained within the relatively narrow range of 23 to 28 percentage points)[55].

Finally, the importance of Day Parole Involvement as a factor associated with variations in the Total Parole Release Rates seems, in general, of a larger magnitude[56] for Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions than for 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions

- for Break and Enter, Manslaughter, Drug-Related and "Other" offences;

of approximately equal magnitude

- for Robbery with Violence and Selected Other Violent offences; and is

---

54. Eligible inmates admitted for Drug-Related offences have the highest Total Parole Release Rates among all Offence Types -- for both types of Simple Warrant of Committal Admission and for those "Not Involved" and those "Involved" in Day Parole.

55. The differential is less for Rape offences (33% - 14% = 19 percentage points).

56. ...measured as the differences in the percentage point differentials between Total Parole Release Rates for offenders "Not Involved" and "Involved"

of a smaller magnitude

- for Rape offences (i.e. Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions have a differential in Total Parole Release Rates that is smaller than that for 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions);

7.3 INVOLVEMENT IN UNESCORTED TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM (UTA)

7.3.1 OVERALL PAROLE RELEASE RATES BY UTA INVOLVEMENT

Figure 7.4 continues the analysis of whether variations in Total Parole Release Rates seem to be associated with variations in the inmate's Current Term Experience. That Figure provides Total Parole Release Rates and time-specific Parole Release Rates for inmates who were Not Involved, and inmates who Were Involved, during the current penitentiary term with the Unescorted Temporary Absence (UTA) program.

As with Day Parole, "involvement" with UTA is defined very broadly. An inmate was considered as having UTA Program involvement if he or she was granted a UTA[57].

The relative frequency with which eligible offenders with different Types of Admission were "involved" in the UTA program are summarized in Figure 7.5. For each of the three Types of Admissions shown (i.e. All Types of Admissions Combined", and 1st and Repeat Simple Warrants of Committal) over 86% of the inmates who became eligible for Full Parole from 1980/1 through 1982/3 had not been involved in the UTA Program during the current penitentiary term. (This likelihood of No Involvement in the UTA program is considerably above that found in the previous Section for No Involvement in the Day Parole Program.)

---

57. Although further analysis would undoubtedly require additional information on the nature of that involvement (e.g. whether or not the inmate was actually released on UTA and whether or not the UTA was completed successfully), unfortunately such data was not available from the automated sources from which the project drew its data.

FIGURE 7.4
OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR AND RELEASED TO PAROLE:
- BY INVOLVEMENT IN UTA PROGRAM
- ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY SELECTED CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TYPES
  - i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS

	TYPE OF CURRENT TERM ADMISSION							
	ALL TYPES COMBINED		SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL					
			Subtotal		1st		Repeat	
UTA INVOLVEMENT	#	% of elig.	#	% of elig.	#	% of elig.	#	% of elig.
TOTAL NUMBER BECOMING ELIGIBLE	15,271		9,608		7,439		2,169	
NOT INVOLVED IN UTA PROGRAM								
Number Becoming Eligible	13,515	100%	8,294	100%	6,398	100%	1,896	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	1,941	14%	1,721	21%	1,560	24%	161	8%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	389	3%	339	4%	304	5%	35	2%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	761	6%	674	8%	554	9%	120	6%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	696	5%	600	7%	481	8%	119	6%
Total Parole Release Rate		28%		40%		45%		23%
INVOLVED IN UTA PROGRAM								
Number Becoming Eligible	1,756	100%	1,314	100%	1,041	100%	273	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	424	24%	377	29%	347	33%	30	11%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	97	6%	81	6%	66	6%	15	5%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	166	9%	140	11%	113	11%	27	10%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	185	11%	155	12%	118	11%	37	14%
Total Parole Release Rate		50%		57%		62%		40%

FIGURE 7.5
DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS BY UTA INVOLVEMENT

	ALL ADMISSIONS	WARRANT OF COMMITTALS FIRST	WARRANT OF COMMITTALS REPEAT
NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS	15,271	7,439	2,169
% OF ALL ADMISSIONS	100.0%	48.7%	14.2%
NOT INVOLVED	88.5%	86.0%	87.4%
INVOLVED	11.5%	14.0%	12.6%

The statistics shown in Figure 7.4 present a similar picture to that provided for Day Parole earlier. The Total Parole Release Rates for eligible inmates Not Involved in the UTA Program were still considerably different (i.e. considerably lower) than Total Parole Release Rates for offenders who were Involved in the program. However, the differences are not as large as those found earlier for Day Parole involvement.

In contrast to the findings for Day Parole, the differential in Total Parole Release Rates for inmates "Not Involved" and "Involved" in the UTA program is similar for each of the 3 Types of Admissions shown -- i.e.

- All Admission Types Combined (Not Involved 28% -- Involved 50% -- a differential of 22 percentage points)

- 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions (Not Involved 45% -- Involved 62% -- a differential of 17 percentage points)

- Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions (Not Involved 23% -- Involved 40% -- a differential of 17 percentage points)

As noted in the previous section, the Total Parole Release Rate for Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions who were involved in the Day Parole Program was above the Total Parole Release Rate for 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions who were not involved in the Day Parole Program. However, such is not the case for the analogous situation regarding UTA involvement -- although the analogous Total Parole Release Rates for UTA are quite close (45% for 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions who were Not Involved in UTA vs. 40% for Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions who Were Involved).

The "time-specific" Parole Release Rates shown in Figure 7.4 again provide further useful information. For both 1st and Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions,

- eligible inmates with "No Involvement" have a lower chance of being released to Full Parole before they have served 37% of their aggregate sentence than do eligible inmates "With Involvement". (The difference in the Total Parole Release Rates is especially pronounced for 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions.)
    - 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions (Not Involved 24% -- Involved 33%)
    - Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions (Not Involved 8% -- Involved 11%)

For Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions, in a manner similar to that observed earlier for Day Parole Involvement, a major part of the difference in Total Parole Release Rates for those Not Involved and those Involved in UTA can be accounted for by the significantly higher proportion of inmates released "after serving 36%" of their aggregate sentence for those Involved in the UTA program (29%) -- as opposed to the analogous proportion (14%) for those Not Involved.

However, for 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions, in contrast to the situation described earlier for Day Parole Involvement, only roughly a third or less of the differences in the Total Parole Release Rates between inmates "Not Involved" and "Involved" in UTA is accounted for by the fact that a higher proportion of inmates "With" UTA Involvement are released to Parole "later" in their aggregate sentence.

- For inmates With some Involvement in UTA, 33% of those becoming eligible were released before serving 37% of their sentence, and an additional 28% were released after having served 36% of their sentence

- For those with No Involvement, 24% of the Parole releases occurred before 37% of sentence (9 percentage points less than for those With Involvement), and an additional 22% after having served 36% of their sentence (only 6 percentage points less than for those With Involvement).

Even more interesting is a comparison of the "within 36% of Aggregate Sentence" time-specific Parole Release Rates with respect to UTA Involvement (Figure 7.4) with the "within 36% of Aggregate Sentence" time-specific Parole Release Rates with respect to Day Parole involvement (Figure 7.1). These rates are summarized below.

TYPE OF ADMISSION	"within 36% Parole Rates DAY PAROLE RATES	UTA RATES
1ST SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL ADMISSIONS		
Not Involved in Program	24%	24%
Involved in Program	26%	33%
REPEAT SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL ADMISSIONS		
Not Involved in Program	8%	8%
Involved in Program	10%	11%

For 3 out of the 4 Day Parole/UTA pairs of rates shown, the Day Parole Rate is virtually identical to the UTA Rate -- and the rates in the fourth pair (i.e. 26% and 33%) are not very different. This finding implies very strongly that the influence of "whether or not Day Parole Involvement is associated with a case" has an impact on "early Parole Release" Rates (i.e. within 36% of sentence) that is very similar to the impact of "whether or not UTA involvement is associated with a case". Although the logic is not quite so direct, the finding also supports the hypothesis noted earlier, namely, that Day Parole is more likely to be used (just before or after 36% of sentence is served) to further "test" inmates who are not clear candidates for Full Parole (i.e. those who are not released as early as possible after their Parole Eligibility Date). However, the finding is still consistent with other hypotheses as well, and further investigation is certainly indicated.

7.3.2 PAROLE RELEASE RATES FOR SELECTED OFFENCES BY UTA INVOLVEMENT

Figure 7.6 provides statistics that allow the exploration of whether or not the relationship between Total Parole Release Rates and UTA Involvement found at the aggregate level (i.e for All Offence Types Combined) still holds after controlling for Type of Offence.
The discussion that follows will focus on Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions only.

The relationship found in the last section does hold for nearly all of the Offence Type Groupings considered in Figure 7.6. For both 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions and Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions, within each Offence Type except Rape[58] -- inmates with No UTA Involvement have a lower Total Parole Release Rate than do inmates With UTA Involvement. Nonetheless, there are certain differences among

---

58. for 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions only.

FIGURE 7.6
OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR AND RELEASED TO PAROLE:
- BY UNESCORTED TEMPORARY ABSENCE (UTA) INVOLVEMENT
- ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY SELECTED CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TYPES
  - i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS
- BY SELECTED TYPES OF MAJOR OFFENCES AT ADMISSION

TYPE OF ADMISSION/ UTA INVOLVEMENT	OFFENCE TYPE GROUP: TOTAL OFFENCES	ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE	BREAK & ENTER	RAPE AND ATTEMPTS	MANS-LAUGH-TER	MURDER	SELECTED OTHER VIOLENT	DRUG RELATED	OTHE OFFENCE
A: TOTAL: ALL ADMISSION TYPES COMBINED									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	15,271	1,858	3,281	623	542	395	946	1,452	6,17
NOT INVOLVED IN UTA									
Number Becoming Eligible	13,515	1,634	3,071	530	386	243	857	1,174	5,62
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	3,787	415	619	201	143	79	147	719	1,46
Parole Release Rate	28%	25%	20%	38%	37%	33%	17%	61%	2
INVOLVED IN UTA									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,756	224	210	93	156	152	89	278	55
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	872	96	49	37	91	93	39	213	25
Parole Release Rate	50%	43%	23%	40%	58%	61%	44%	77%	4
B: 1ST SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	7,439	948	1,338	449	387	287	412	999	2,61
NOT INVOLVED IN UTA									
Number Becoming Eligible	6,398	827	1,267	379	264	158	367	798	2,33
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	2,899	313	385	185	131	69	112	615	1,08
Parole Release Rate	45%	38%	30%	49%	50%	44%	31%	77%	4
INVOLVED IN UTA									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,041	121	71	70	123	129	45	201	281
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	644	63	22	32	79	79	25	177	167
Parole Release Rate	62%	52%	31%	46%	64%	61%	56%	88%	59
C: REPEAT SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	2,169	302	521	64	52	58	180	137	855
NOT INVOLVED IN UTA									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,896	251	486	50	31	45	162	109	762
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	435	53	107	9	7	8	18	55	178
Parole Release Rate	23%	21%	22%	18%	23%	18%	11%	50%	23
INVOLVED IN UTA									
Number Becoming Eligible	273	51	35	14	21	13	18	28	93
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	109	17	8	5	9	7	6	17	40
Parole Release Rate	40%	33%	23%	36%	43%	54%	33%	61%	43

Offence Types -- and between 1st and Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions -- that are worth noting.

Among eligible inmates admitted on 1st Simple Warrants of Committal, the importance of UTA Involvement to the likelihood of Parole Release (measured as the percentage point differential between Total Parole Release Rates for offenders "Not Involved" and "Involved")

- is smallest for Break and Enter (Not Involved 30% -- Involved 31%) and Rape[59] (Not Involved 49% -- Involved 46%), and

- is largest for Selected Other Violent offences (Not Involved 31% -- Involved 56%).

In contrast to the analogous results discussed for Day Parole Involvement, for Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions the importance of UTA Involvement to the likelihood of Parole Release (again measured as the percentage point differential between Total Parole Release Rates for offenders "Not Involved" and "Involved") also seems to differ between the different Types of Offence. The Rate differential

- is again smallest for Break and Enter (Not Involved 22% -- Involved 23%) (but not for Rape), and

- is largest for Rape (Not Involved 18% -- Involved 36%), Manslaughter (Not Involved 23% -- Involved 43%), Selected Other Violent (Not Involved 11% -- Involved 33%), and "Other" Offences (Not Involved 23% -- Involved 43%).

Finally, the importance of UTA Involvement as a factor associated with variations in the Total Parole Release Rates seems, in general, of a larger magnitude[60] for Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions than for 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions

- for Rape, Manslaughter, Drug-Related and "Other" offences;

of approximately equal magnitude

- for Robbery with Violence, Break and Enter and Drug Related offences; and is

---

59. This finding contrasts with the earlier finding that whether or not an inmate had Involvement in Day parole was associated with especially large differences in Total Parole Release Rates for inmates admitted for Rape.

60. ...measured as the differences in the percentage point differentials between Total Parole Release Rates for offenders "Not Involved" and "Involved"

of a smaller magnitude

- for Selected Other Violent offences (i.e. Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions have a differential in Total Parole Release Rates (22%) that is smaller than that for 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions(25%)).

There are differences between the above Offence Type-specific results for UTA Involvement and those presented earlier for Day Parole Involvement. For instance, whether or not an inmate admitted for Break and Enter had Involvement with Day Parole made a substantial difference in the likelihood of Parole Release. Involvement in UTA was not associated with differences in Total Parole Release Rates for Break and Enter Admissions. However, whether these differences could be explained by a closer look at "time-specific" Parole Release Rates -- or by more detailed analysis after controlling for other independent variables -- must be left to latter projects.

7.4 LOCATION OF PAROLE RELEASE

7.4.1 OVERALL PAROLE RELEASE RATES BY LOCATION OF RELEASE

Attention is now turned to whether the likelihoods of Parole Release differ according to "Release Location". Figure 7.7 provides the statistics on Total Parole Release Rates and "time-specific" Parole Release Rates necessary to begin to address this issue.

Certain of the data in Figure 7.7 is used to describe the distributions of eligible offenders by region of release. Those distributions are summarized in Figure 7.8. below.

FIGURE 7.8
DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS BY RELEASE LOCATION

	ALL ADMISSIONS	WARRANT OF COMMITTALS FIRST	REPEAT
NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS	15,271	7,439	2,169
% OF ALL ADMISSIONS	100.0%	48.7%	14.2%
ATLANTIC	11.8%	11.7%	11.8%
QUEBEC	29.4%	34.3%	29.2%
ONTARIO	23.2%	21.8%	21.9%
PRAIRIES	23.4%	21.3%	24.0%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	12.2%	10.7%	13.1%

FIGURE 7.7
OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR AND RELEASED TO PAROLE:
- BY RELEASE LOCATION
- ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY SELECTED CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TYPES
  - i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS

	TYPE OF CURRENT TERM ADMISSION							
	ALL TYPES COMBINED		SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL					
			Subtotal		1st		Repeat	
RELEASE LOCATION	#	% of elig.	#	% of elig.	#	% of elig.	#	% of elig.
TOTAL NUMBER BECOMING ELIGIBLE	15,271		9,608		7,439		2,169	
ATLANTIC								
Number Becoming Eligible	1,799	100%	1,124	100%	868	100%	256	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	382	21%	330	29%	294	34%	36	14%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	69	4%	60	5%	56	6%	4	2%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	131	7%	107	10%	90	10%	17	7%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	128	7%	95	8%	78	9%	17	7%
Total Parole Release Rate		39%		53%		60%		29%
QUEBEC								
Number Becoming Eligible	4,484	100%	3,183	100%	2,549	100%	634	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	861	19%	795	25%	732	29%	63	10%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	165	4%	152	5%	133	5%	19	3%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	376	8%	338	11%	277	11%	61	10%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	328	7%	289	9%	234	9%	55	9%
Total Parole Release Rate		39%		49%		54%		31%
ONTARIO								
Number Becoming Eligible	3,542	100%	2,096	100%	1,622	100%	474	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	600	17%	502	24%	444	27%	58	12%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	124	4%	101	5%	87	5%	14	3%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	184	5%	157	7%	125	8%	32	7%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	169	5%	147	7%	114	7%	33	7%
Total Parole Release Rate		30%		43%		47%		29%
PRAIRIES								
Number Becoming Eligible	3,566	100%	2,106	100%	1,585	100%	521	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	331	9%	300	14%	275	17%	25	5%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	83	2%	70	3%	58	4%	12	2%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	156	4%	142	7%	118	7%	24	5%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	161	5%	145	7%	111	7%	34	7%
Total Parole Release Rate		20%		31%		35%		18%
BRITISH COLUMBIA								
Number Becoming Eligible	1,856	100%	1,081	100%	797	100%	284	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	184	10%	165	15%	156	20%	9	3%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	42	2%	35	3%	34	4%	1	0%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	78	4%	68	6%	55	7%	13	5%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	95	5%	79	7%	62	8%	17	6%
Total Parole Release Rate		21%		32%		39%		14%

For All Types of Admissions Combined and for 1st and Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions, the highest proportion of eligible inmates in the 3 year sample used for this part of the analysis became eligible in Quebec. The Ontario and the Prairie Regions had the next highest proportions -- the Atlantic Region and British Columbia the lowest.

Each of the 3 groupings of Admission Types considered in Figure 7.7 exhibits a moderately different relationship between Total Parole Release Rates and "Location of Release". For All Types of Admissions Combined, Total Parole Release Rates fall considerably as one moves westward across Canada from the Atlantic Region (39%) to the Prairie Region and British Columbia (20% and 21% respectively). For 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions, a similar pattern is observed with Total Parole Release Rates starting from a high in the Atlantic Region (60%) and then falling to a national low in the Prairie Region (35%). However, for this type of admission Total Parole Release Rates are slightly higher in British Columbia (39%) than in the Prairie Region. For Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions, the 3 Eastern Regions have very similar Total Parole Release Rates (around 30%). However, the Rates are considerably lower in the Prairie Region (18%), and lower still in British Columbia (14% -- less than half the Rate in the Atlantic, Quebec and Ontario Regions).

7.4.2 PAROLE RELEASE RATES FOR SELECTED OFFENCES BY LOCATION OF RELEASE

It is possible that these often significant inter-regional differences in Total Parole Release Rates could be accounted for by differences from one region to another in the mix of offences for which eligible inmates in the region have been convicted.

The statistics presented in Figure 7.9 do not support this hypothesis.

For All Types of Admissions Combined Total Parole Release Rates

- fall steadily and significantly as one moves from East to West for eligible inmates admitted for
  - Robbery with Violence (Atlantic 46% -- B.C. 16%),
  - Break and Enter (Atlantic 40% -- B.C. 8%),
  - Rape (Atlantic 52% -- B.C. 20%), and
  - "Other" (Atlantic 36% -- B.C. 16%) offences.

- except for the Atlantic region (which has a Total Parole Release Rate lower than that for Quebec and sometimes Ontario) Rates fall generally from East to West for the remaining offences as well, i.e.
  - Manslaughter (Quebec 59% -- B.C. 31%)
  - Selected Other Violent (Quebec 33% -- Prairies 10%), and
  - Drug-Related offences (Quebec 73% -- Prairies and B.C. 55%)

FIGURE 7.9 (page 1 of 2)
OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR AND RELEASED TO PAROLE:
- BY RELEASE LOCATION
- ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY SELECTED CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TYPES
  - i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS
- BY SELECTED TYPES OF MAJOR OFFENCES AT ADMISSION

TYPE OF ADMISSION/ RELEASE LOCATION	OFFENCE TYPE GROUP: TOTAL OFFENCES	ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE	BREAK & ENTER	RAPE AND ATTEMPTS	MANS-LAUGH-TER	MURDER	SELECTED OTHER VIOLENT	DRUG RELATED	OTH OFFENC
A: TOTAL: ALL ADMISSION TYPES COMBINED									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	15,271	1,858	3,281	623	542	395	946	1,452	6,1
ATLANTIC									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,799	203	631	60	41	37	93	72	68
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	710	94	253	31	14	10	24	43	24
Parole Release Rate	39%	46%	40%	52%	34%	27%	26%	60%	3
QUEBEC									
Number Becoming Eligible	4,484	423	821	125	122	117	161	489	2,2
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	1,730	134	199	54	72	62	53	356	80
Parole Release Rate	39%	32%	24%	43%	59%	53%	33%	73%	3
ONTARIO									
Number Becoming Eligible	3,542	548	665	148	144	92	265	372	1,30
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	1,077	161	97	61	69	41	62	248	33
Parole Release Rate	30%	29%	15%	41%	48%	45%	23%	67%	2
PRAIRIES									
Number Becoming Eligible	3,566	400	789	198	152	85	294	239	1,40
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	731	77	89	73	51	35	28	131	24
Parole Release Rate	20%	19%	11%	37%	34%	41%	10%	55%	1
BRITISH COLUMBIA									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,856	284	370	88	77	63	130	279	56
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	399	45	29	18	24	23	17	153	9
Parole Release Rate	21%	16%	8%	20%	31%	37%	13%	55%	1
B: 1ST SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	7,439	948	1,338	449	387	287	412	999	2,61
ATLANTIC									
Number Becoming Eligible	868	119	287	49	26	24	40	44	27
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	518	78	157	30	13	10	21	37	17
Parole Release Rate	60%	66%	55%	61%	50%	42%	53%	84%	6
QUEBEC									
Number Becoming Eligible	2,549	225	405	95	100	77	83	378	1,18
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	1,376	99	141	52	65	52	39	312	61
Parole Release Rate	54%	44%	35%	55%	65%	68%	47%	83%	5
ONTARIO									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,622	296	228	111	106	76	118	258	429
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	770	113	47	51	62	35	40	209	21
Parole Release Rate	47%	38%	21%	46%	58%	46%	34%	81%	50
PRAIRIES									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,585	196	299	128	102	61	109	150	5-0
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	562	58	48	66	46	30	21	108	185
Parole Release Rate	35%	30%	16%	52%	45%	49%	19%	72%	34
BRITISH COLUMBIA									
Number Becoming Eligible	797	112	116	62	48	48	59	168	184
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	307	28	13	17	20	20	14	125	70
Parole Release Rate	39%	25%	11%	27%	42%	42%	24%	74%	38

FIGURE 7.9 (page 2 of 2)
OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR AND RELEASED TO PAROLE:
- BY LOCATION OF RELEASE
- ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY SELECTED CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TYPES
  - i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS
- BY SELECTED TYPES OF MAJOR OFFENCES AT ADMISSION

TYPE OF ADMISSION/ LOCATION OF RELEASE	OFFENCE TYPE GROUP: TOTAL OFFENCES	ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE	BREAK & ENTER	RAPE AND ATTEMPTS	MANS-LAUGH-TER	MURDER	SELECTED OTHER VIOLENT	DRUG RELATED	OTHER OFFENCES
C: REPEAT SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	2,169	302	521	64	52	58	180	137	855
ATLANTIC									
Number Becoming Eligible	256	32	104	3	5	6	16	7	83
Number Released (< = 3 yrs)	74	11	32	0	1	0	2	4	24
Parole Release Rate	29%	34%	31%	0%	20%	0%	13%	57%	29
QUEBEC									
Number Becoming Eligible	634	61	124	12	11	21	30	37	338
Number Released (< = 3 yrs)	198	18	35	2	4	6	10	22	101
Parole Release Rate	31%	30%	28%	17%	36%	29%	33%	59%	30
ONTARIO									
Number Becoming Eligible	474	78	93	22	16	10	57	34	164
Number Released (< = 3 yrs)	137	20	17	8	5	4	8	17	58
Parole Release Rate	29%	26%	18%	36%	31%	40%	14%	50%	35
PRAIRIES									
Number Becoming Eligible	521	75	144	20	11	10	52	27	182
Number Released (< = 3 yrs)	95	12	25	4	3	2	4	15	30
Parole Release Rate	18%	16%	17%	20%	27%	20%	8%	56%	16
BRITISH COLUMBIA									
Number Becoming Eligible	284	56	56	7	9	11	25	32	88
Number Released (< = 3 yrs)	40	9	6	0	3	3	0	14	5
Parole Release Rate	14%	16%	11%	0%	33%	27%	0%	44%	6

Even after controlling for Admission Type as well as Type of Offence, the same general East to West pattern is evident. For 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions, the steady and significant downward trend in Total Parole Release Rates from the Atlantic Region to the B.C. Region is uninterrupted for eligible inmates admitted for

- Robbery with Violence (Atlantic 66% -- B.C. 25%), and
- Break and Enter (Atlantic 55% -- B.C. 11%).

For each of the other Offence Types considered, the general trend is also decreasing Total Parole Release Rates with movement from East to West, with no more than one region being the exception to the general rule.

Because of the small numbers of cases in certain of the categories shown for Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions, it is difficult to comment on the relationship between Total Parole Release Rates and Location of Release for most Offence Types. Nonetheless, it is clear that for Robbery with Violence and Break and Enter, Total Parole Release Rates do fall significantly as one moves from the Atlantic Region (34% and 31%, respectively) to the B.C. Region (16% and 11%, respectively). On the other hand, for Drug-Related Offences there are only minor differences in Total Parole Release Rates in the Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario and Prairie Regions. Only in the B.C. region are rates relatively low compared to the other Regions.

In summary, Total Parole Release Rates typically fall significantly as one moves across the country from East to West. This general pattern holds even after controlling for Type of Admission and Type of Offence of inmates becoming eligible for Parole in each Region.

7.5 TIME BETWEEN ADMISSION AND RELEASE

7.5.1 OVERALL PAROLE RELEASE RATES BY TIME: ADMISSION TO RELEASE

The last section in Chapter 6 explored whether there was a discernable relationship between Total Parole Release Rates and the "Length of Inmates' Current Term Aggregate Sentences". This and the next 2 sections explore whether or not variations in Total Parole Release Rates and the timing of Parole Release are associated with three other time-period related variables:

- time between admission and release,
- time between Admission and Full Parole Eligibility Date (PED), and
- time between PED and Probable M.S. Release Date (i.e. the date at which the inmate would be released to M.S. if he or she does not get Full Parole).

The discussion in these 3 sections will focus on statistics for 1st and Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions only. Nonetheless, for purposes of comparison, statistics are also presented for All Types of Admissions Combined.

Figure 7.10 provides statistics on time-specific and Total Parole Release Rates for different Types of Admissions -- for inmates with different categories of "Time from Admission to Release". The distribution of eligible offenders over each of the Time from Admission to Release categories is summarized in Figure 7.11.

FIGURE 7.11
DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS BY TIME: ADMISSION TO RELEASE

	ALL ADMISSIONS	WARRANT OF COMMITTALS FIRST	WARRANT OF COMMITTALS REPEAT
NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS	15,271	7,439	2,169
% OF ALL ADMISSIONS	100.0%	48.7%	14.2%
7 TO 12 MONTHS	15.7%	17.1%	10.0%
13 TO 18 MONTHS	19.0%	23.8%	21.0%
19 TO 24 MONTHS	15.0%	19.2%	20.1%
25 TO 36 MONTHS	13.0%	17.0%	17.2%
MORE THAN 36 MONTHS	13.0%	16.4%	19.3%

From Figure 7.11 one finds that the inmates (who became eligible for Full Parole from 1980/81 through 1982/3) were fairly evenly distributed among the 5 categories of Time from Admission to Release shown[61] -- for All Types of Admissions Combined and for 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions. For Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions a relatively smaller percent of inmates (10%) served only "7 to 12 months" between Admission and Release.

Given the minimum 2 year sentence for "normal" penitentiary admissions, and the fact that inmates are usually eligible for Parole at the one third point of their sentence -- all inmates released within 12 months of admission should have been released to Parole. The Total Parole Release Rates of less than 100% (i.e. 92% for 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions -- 70% for Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions) therefore very likely reflect errors in the project database and

---

61. Figures 7.10, 7.11 and 7.12 do not show statistics for inmates with a Time from Admission to Release of less than 7 months. Given the minimum sentence of 2 years for "normal" Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions to Penitentiary, one would expect a minimum of 8 months (24 months divided by 3) for Time from Admission to Release for these normal Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions. The percentages shown in Figure 7.11 were, however, calculated using a base of all inmates (irrespective of their Time from Admission to Release).

IGURE 7.10
FFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR AND RELEASED TO PAROLE:
- BY TIME BETWEEN ADMISSION AND RELEASE
- ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY SELECTED CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TYPES
  - i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS

	TYPE OF CURRENT TERM ADMISSION							
	ALL TYPES COMBINED		SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL					
			Subtotal		1st		Repeat	
TIME: ADMISSION TO RELEASE	#	% of elig.	#	% of elig.	#	% of elig.	#	% of elig.
TOTAL NUMBER BECOMING ELIGIBLE	15,271		9,608		7,439		2,169	
7 TO 12 MONTHS								
Number Becoming Eligible	2,399	100%	1,488	100%	1,271	100%	217	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	1,151	48%	1,040	70%	935	74%	105	48%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	125	5%	105	7%	95	7%	10	5%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	176	7%	158	11%	122	10%	36	17%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	23	1%	15	1%	14	1%	1	0%
Total Parole Release Rate		61%		89%		92%		70%
13 TO 18 MONTHS								
Number Becoming Eligible	2,905	100%	2,223	100%	1,768	100%	455	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	437	15%	408	18%	372	21%	36	8%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	157	5%	140	6%	127	7%	13	3%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	315	11%	283	13%	245	14%	38	8%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	211	7%	180	8%	153	9%	27	6%
Total Parole Release Rate		39%		45%		51%		25%
19 TO 24 MONTHS								
Number Becoming Eligible	2,284	100%	1,875	100%	1,429	100%	446	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	199	9%	176	9%	162	11%	14	3%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	78	3%	70	4%	57	4%	13	3%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	162	7%	145	8%	119	8%	26	6%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	171	7%	153	8%	124	9%	29	7%
Total Parole Release Rate		27%		29%		32%		18%
25 TO 36 MONTHS								
Number Becoming Eligible	1,992	100%	1,639	100%	1,265	100%	374	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	240	12%	220	13%	204	16%	16	4%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	61	3%	56	3%	49	4%	7	2%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	123	6%	112	7%	93	7%	19	5%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	202	10%	175	11%	128	10%	47	13%
Total Parole Release Rate		31%		34%		37%		24%
MORE THAN 36 MONTHS								
Number Becoming Eligible	1,986	100%	1,636	100%	1,218	100%	418	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	234	12%	213	13%	197	16%	16	4%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	61	3%	49	3%	42	3%	7	2%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	145	7%	116	7%	88	7%	28	7%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	263	13%	232	14%	180	15%	52	12%
Total Parole Release Rate		35%		37%		42%		25%

statistics from Figures in this section for the category "7 to 12 months" will be excluded from the analysis.

For each category of Time from Admission to Release, the Total Parole Release Rates for Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions are considerably below those for 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions.

Further, an interesting phenomenon seems to be operative over the 4 categories of Time from Admission to Release from "13 to 18 months" to "more than 36 months". The Total Parole Release Rates are

- highest for inmates in the shortest category (13 to 18 months) of Time from Admission to Release (i.e. 51% for 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions -- 25% for Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions)
- and then fall considerably in the next longer category (i.e. to 19 percentage points lower for 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions -- and to 7 percentage points lower for Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions).

However, over the next 2 longer categories of Time from Admission to Release, the Total Parole Release Rates <u>increase</u> from the levels for the "19 to 24 months" category (by 5 and 5 percentage points, respectively, for 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions -- and by 7 and 1 percentage points for Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions).

The latter part of these findings is consistent with the earlier finding that Total Parole Release Rates -- for certain Types of Admission and Types of Offences -- generally tend to increase with increasing Current Term Sentence Lengths.

It is also worth stating explicitly the "converse" of the finding that a relatively low proportion of those serving relatively shorter periods between admission and release are released to parole. Specifically, a relatively high proportion of those serving shorter periods between admission and release -- in particularly those inmates admitted on Repeat Simple Warrants of Committal -- are released <u>to Mandatory Supervision</u>. It is therefore misleading to think that most inmates who serve shorter periods in custody are inmates who are released to Parole.

7.5.2 PAROLE RELEASE RATES FOR SELECTED OFFENCES BY TIME: ADMISSION TO RELEASE

The Total Parole Release Rates for different groups of eligible inmates admitted for specific Types of Offences shown in Figure 7.12 allow one to test whether this relationship is robust enough to be still evident after Type of Offence is controlled for.

For 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions the relationship that was observed at the more aggregate level of analysis (i.e. using statistics based on All Offence Types Combined) does not generally hold for individual groups of Offences. To the contrary,

- total Parole Release Rates fall steadily from the shortest to the longest of the 4 categories[62] of Time from Admission to Release for:
  - Robbery With Violence (from 50% to 27%),
  - Break and Enter (from 29% to 9%), and
  - Rape (from 79% to 27%); and

- Total Parole Release Rates also fell steadily from the shortest to the longest of the 4 categories with only one exception each for:
  - Manslaughter,
  - Selected Other Violent, and
  - "Other" Offences.

For 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions, only Drug-Related Offences (and Selected Other Violent for the longest category only) exhibited the tendency for higher Total Parole Release Rates for the longer categories of Time from Admission to Release.

For Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions the numbers of cases were ample for exploring this topic only for the Offences of Robbery with Violence, Break and Enter, and "Other" offences.

For both Robbery with Violence and Break and Enter cases, there was a general tendency for Total Parole Release Rates to decrease as Time from Admission to Release increased, with the exception of the "25 to 36 months" category of the latter. For "Other" Offences, there were very minor differences among the Total Parole Release Rates for the 4 categories of Time from Admission to Release.

In summary, the relationship between Total Parole Release Rates and Time from Admission to Release is not a simple one. The relationship differs by Type of Admission and by Type of Offence. Possibly by investigating separately the two components of "Time from Admission to Release" (i.e. "Time from Admission to PED" and "Time from PED to Probable M.S.

---

62. again ignoring the statistics shown for the category "7 to 12 months".

FIGURE 7.12 (page 1 of 2)
OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR AND RELEASED TO PAROLE:
- BY TIME BETWEEN ADMISSION AND RELEASE
- ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY SELECTED CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TYPES
  - i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS
- BY SELECTED TYPES OF MAJOR OFFENCES AT ADMISSION

TYPE OF ADMISSION/ TIME: ADMISSION TO RELEASE	OFFENCE TYPE GROUP: TOTAL OFFENCES	ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE	BREAK & ENTER	RAPE AND ATTEMPTS	MANS-LAUGH-TER	MURDER	SELECTED OTHER VIOLENT	DRUG RELATED	OTHER OFFENCES
A: TOTAL: ALL ADMISSION TYPES COMBINED									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	15,271	1,858	3,281	623	542	395	946	1,452	6,174
7 TO 12 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	2,399	201	551	89	40	9	120	365	1,024
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	1,475	118	303	66	25	5	59	326	573
Parole Release Rate	61%	59%	55%	74%	63%	56%	49%	89%	56
13 TO 18 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	2,905	299	827	90	64	13	178	273	1,161
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	1,120	116	207	64	43	11	39	189	451
Parole Release Rate	39%	39%	25%	71%	67%	85%	22%	69%	39
19 TO 24 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	2,284	323	569	109	62	25	154	197	845
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	610	84	70	42	33	13	26	103	239
Parole Release Rate	27%	26%	12%	39%	53%	52%	17%	52%	28
25 TO 36 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,992	339	369	96	90	26	132	228	712
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	626	92	46	32	49	13	19	178	197
Parole Release Rate	31%	27%	12%	33%	54%	50%	14%	78%	28
MORE THAN 36 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,986	331	201	148	187	186	106	188	639
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	703	89	20	31	83	130	35	118	197
Parole Release Rate	35%	27%	10%	21%	44%	70%	33%	63%	31
B: 1ST SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	7,439	948	1,338	449	387	287	412	999	2,619
7 TO 12 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,271	109	216	67	24	5	54	296	500
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	1,166	100	191	61	22	5	47	285	455
Parole Release Rate	92%	92%	88%	91%	92%	100%	87%	96%	91%
13 TO 18 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,768	204	465	76	50	9	96	207	661
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	897	101	137	60	39	9	29	162	360
Parole Release Rate	51%	50%	29%	79%	78%	100%	30%	78%	54%
19 TO 24 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,429	198	289	93	55	16	99	127	552
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	462	64	39	37	30	12	20	77	183
Parole Release Rate	32%	32%	13%	40%	55%	75%	20%	61%	33%
25 TO 36 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,265	214	194	81	75	14	70	193	424
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	474	60	24	28	45	9	13	159	136
Parole Release Rate	37%	28%	12%	35%	60%	64%	19%	82%	32%
MORE THAN 36 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,218	177	92	108	156	158	58	141	328
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	507	48	8	29	73	113	24	99	113
Parole Release Rate	42%	27%	9%	27%	47%	72%	41%	70%	34%

FIGURE 7.12 (page 2 of 2)
OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR AND RELEASED TO PAROLE:
- BY TIME BETWEEN ADMISSION AND RELEASE
- ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY SELECTED CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TYPES
  - i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS
- BY SELECTED TYPES OF MAJOR OFFENCES AT ADMISSION

TYPE OF ADMISSION/ TIME: ADMISSION TO RELEASE	OFFENCE TYPE GROUP: TOTAL OFFENCES	ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE	BREAK & ENTER	RAPE AND ATTEMPTS	MANS-LAUGH-TER	MURDER	SELECTED OTHER VIOLENT	DRUG RELATED	OTHE OFFENCE
C: REPEAT SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	2,169	302	521	64	52	58	180	137	85
7 TO 12 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	217	13	77	3	2	0	5	29	68
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	152	8	51	3	2	0	4	24	60
Parole Release Rate	70%	62%	66%	100%	100%	ERR	80%	83%	68
13 TO 18 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	455	43	142	2	3	2	38	20	205
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	114	10	31	1	2	2	5	12	51
Parole Release Rate	25%	23%	22%	50%	67%	100%	13%	60%	25
19 TO 24 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	446	75	121	12	3	8	43	36	148
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	82	11	12	4	2	1	6	14	32
Parole Release Rate	18%	15%	10%	33%	67%	13%	14%	39%	22
25 TO 36 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	374	69	82	11	8	6	43	12	143
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	89	21	15	4	3	1	4	7	34
Parole Release Rate	24%	30%	18%	36%	38%	17%	9%	58%	24
MORE THAN 36 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	418	84	53	25	22	17	32	30	155
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	103	19	4	2	7	11	5	15	40
Parole Release Rate	25%	23%	8%	8%	32%	65%	16%	50%	26

Release") more light can be shed on the topic. The next 2 sections begin this more detailed investigation.

7.6 TIME BETWEEN ADMISSION AND PAROLE ELIGIBILITY DATE

7.6.1 OVERALL PAROLE RELEASE RATES BY TIME: ADMISSION TO PED

This section of the report explores whether increases in the Time Between Admission and Parole Eligibility Date (PED) are associated with increases or decreases in time-specific and Total Parole Release Rates. Figure 7.13 provides the parole release statistics necessary to begin exploration of this possible association.

Figure 7.14 provides contextual information for this analysis by summarizing the percentage distributions of eligible inmates by Time Between Admission and PED, for inmates admitted for three different groupings of Admission Type.

As with the previous section, the discussion that follows will concentrate on admissions for 1st and Repeat Simple Warrants of Committal. For both of these Types of Admission, inmates who became eligible for Full Parole after serving "7 to 12 months" in penitentiary accounted for roughly one half of the total number of inmates becoming eligible from 1980/1 to 1982/3 inclusive. Roughly 15% of all eligible inmates (16.3% for 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions -- 14.4% for Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions) served "13 to 18 months" before becoming eligible. The remaining inmates were distributed fairly evenly over the 3 remaining longer categories of Times Between Admission and PED shown in Figures 7.13 and 7.14.

FIGURE 7.14
DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS BY TIME: ADMISSION TO PED

	ALL ADMISSIONS	WARRANT OF COMMITTALS FIRST	REPEAT
NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS	15,271	7,439	2,169
% OF ALL ADMISSIONS	100.0%	48.7%	14.2%
7 TO 12 MONTHS	36.0%	50.4%	46.0%
13 TO 18 MONTHS	11.6%	16.3%	14.4%
19 TO 24 MONTHS	7.2%	9.4%	10.7%
25 TO 36 MONTHS	6.1%	8.8%	7.2%
MORE THAN 36 MONTHS	7.1%	9.5%	8.1%

IGURE 7.13
FFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR AND RELEASED TO PAROLE:
- BY TIME BETWEEN ADMISSION AND PAROLE ELIGIBILITY DATE
- ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY SELECTED CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TYPES
- i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS

	TYPE OF CURRENT TERM ADMISSION							
	ALL TYPES COMBINED		SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL					
			Subtotal		1st		Repeat	
TIME: ADMISSION TO PED	#	% of elig.	#	% of elig.	#	% of elig.	#	% of elig.
TOTAL NUMBER BECOMING ELIGIBLE	15,271		9,608		7,439		2,169	
7 TO 12 MONTHS								
Number Becoming Eligible	5,503	100%	4,745	100%	3,748	100%	997	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	1,124	20%	1,052	22%	948	25%	104	10%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	212	4%	187	4%	169	5%	18	2%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	457	8%	416	9%	346	9%	70	7%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	358	7%	317	7%	265	7%	52	5%
Total Parole Release Rate		39%		42%		46%		24%
13 TO 18 MONTHS								
Number Becoming Eligible	1,774	100%	1,523	100%	1,210	100%	313	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	365	21%	336	22%	314	26%	22	7%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	95	5%	87	6%	78	6%	9	3%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	177	10%	160	11%	133	11%	27	9%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	152	9%	138	9%	105	9%	33	11%
Total Parole Release Rate		44%		47%		52%		29%
19 TO 24 MONTHS								
Number Becoming Eligible	1,100	100%	931	100%	698	100%	233	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	181	16%	161	17%	146	21%	15	6%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	50	5%	46	5%	38	5%	8	3%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	93	8%	87	9%	73	10%	14	6%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	127	12%	111	12%	78	11%	33	14%
Total Parole Release Rate		41%		44%		48%		30%
25 TO 36 MONTHS								
Number Becoming Eligible	934	100%	809	100%	653	100%	156	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	245	26%	232	29%	218	33%	14	9%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	57	6%	53	7%	44	7%	9	6%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	76	8%	65	8%	53	8%	12	8%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	100	11%	92	11%	72	11%	20	13%
Total Parole Release Rate		51%		55%		59%		35%
MORE THAN 36 MONTHS								
Number Becoming Eligible	1,090	100%	882	100%	707	100%	175	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	230	21%	212	24%	194	27%	18	10%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	41	4%	30	3%	26	4%	4	2%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	84	8%	65	7%	48	7%	17	10%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	104	10%	86	10%	71	10%	13	9%
Total Parole Release Rate		42%		45%		48%		31%

The data shown in Figure 7.13 for 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions does not support the hypothesis of a strong and consistent relationship between Total Parole Release Rates and Time Between Admission and PED. With the exception of one category, the Total Parole Release Rates for each of the categories of Time Between Admission and PED were very similar, taking values within the narrow range from 46% to 52%. The exception was for the category, "25 to 36 months" which had a moderately higher Total Parole Release Rate of 59% -- only 7 percentage points above the next highest category (and only 13 percentage points above the lowest category).

An examination of the time-specific Total Parole Release Rates Parole Release Rates sheds little further light on any relationship. For inmates within the 2 longest Time Between Admission and PED categories (i.e. "25 to 36 months" and "more than 36 months"), a little over half of those released were released before they had served 37% of their aggregate sentence. However, the same can be said for inmates within the shortest category of Time Between Admission and PED, "7 to 12 months".

On the other hand, a different result is evident for Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions. From the category of shortest Time Between Admission and PED (7 to 12 months), through the next 3 categories to the "25 to 36 months" category, Total Parole Release Rates increase moderately but steadily -- from 24% to 35%. As with 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions, the "25 to 36 months" category of Time Between Admission and PED represents the category with the highest Total Parole Release Rate for Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions.

Thus, even though the Total Parole Release Rates fall off modestly between the second longest and longest categories,

- for Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions increasing Times Between Admission and PED do seem (for all Offence Types Combined) to be associated with increasing Total Parole Release Rates.

Again, the time-specific Parole release Rates shown in Figure 7.13 shed little additional light on the relationship -- except that for inmates within the 2 categories that represent the shortest and the longest Times Between Admission and PED, over a third of Parole Releases occur before the inmate has served 37% of his or her aggregate sentence -- as compared to one quarter or less for inmates within each of the 3 categories in between the two extreme categories.

7.6.2 PAROLE RELEASE RATES FOR SELECTED OFFENCES BY TIME: ADMISSION TO PED

The statistics presented in Figure 7.15 will help determine whether the positive relationship between Total Parole Release Rates and Time Between Admission and PED seen for Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions is robust enough to still be evident after controlling for Type of Admitting Offence -- and/or whether the relationship can be demonstrated for 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions as well.

FIGURE 7.15 (page 1 of 2)
OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR AND RELEASED TO PAROLE:
- BY TIME BETWEEN ADMISSION AND PAROLE ELIGIBILITY DATE
- ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY SELECTED CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TYPES
  - i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS
- BY SELECTED TYPES OF MAJOR OFFENCES AT ADMISSION

TYPE OF ADMISSION/ TIME: ADMISSION TO PED	OFFENCE TYPE GROUP: TOTAL OFFENCES	ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE	BREAK & ENTER	RAPE AND ATTEMPTS	MANS-LAUGH-TER	MURDER	SELECTED OTHER VIOLENT	DRUG RELATED	OTHE OFFENCE
A: TOTAL: ALL ADMISSION TYPES COMBINED									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	15,271	1,858	3,281	623	542	395	946	1,452	6,17
7 TO 12 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	5,503	649	1,533	198	87	26	350	546	2,114
Number Released (<= 3 yrs)	2,151	197	451	103	43	12	89	400	856
Parole Release Rate	39%	30%	29%	52%	49%	46%	25%	73%	40
13 TO 18 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,774	279	268	124	88	20	124	205	666
Number Released (<= 3 yrs)	789	105	78	60	48	9	25	156	30
Parole Release Rate	44%	38%	29%	48%	55%	45%	20%	76%	46
19 TO 24 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,100	206	114	93	77	29	63	101	417
Number Released (<= 3 yrs)	451	83	27	33	28	15	15	70	180
Parole Release Rate	41%	40%	24%	35%	36%	52%	24%	69%	43
25 TO 36 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	934	135	83	70	77	38	39	222	270
Number Released (<= 3 yrs)	478	54	11	28	51	15	13	187	119
Parole Release Rate	51%	40%	13%	40%	66%	39%	33%	84%	44
MORE THAN 36 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,090	130	54	55	126	253	53	122	297
Number Released (<= 3 yrs)	459	47	12	8	60	120	24	81	107
Parole Release Rate	42%	36%	22%	15%	48%	47%	45%	66%	36
B: 1ST SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	7,439	948	1,338	449	387	287	412	999	2,619
7 TO 12 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	3,748	451	935	176	78	16	230	439	1,423
Number Released (<= 3 yrs)	1,728	166	310	95	39	12	73	349	684
Parole Release Rate	46%	37%	33%	54%	50%	75%	32%	79%	48
13 TO 18 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,210	173	141	113	75	12	72	159	465
Number Released (<= 3 yrs)	630	74	44	60	46	7	20	126	253
Parole Release Rate	52%	43%	31%	53%	61%	58%	28%	79%	54%
19 TO 24 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	698	131	58	71	64	24	28	72	250
Number Released (<= 3 yrs)	335	61	15	28	24	12	9	56	130
Parole Release Rate	48%	47%	26%	39%	38%	50%	32%	78%	52%
25 TO 36 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	653	88	45	50	66	27	22	199	156
Number Released (<= 3 yrs)	387	38	4	24	45	9	9	174	84
Parole Release Rate	59%	43%	9%	48%	68%	33%	41%	87%	54%
MORE THAN 36 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	707	65	23	31	98	207	36	95	152
Number Released (<= 3 yrs)	339	24	5	8	54	108	17	68	55
Parole Release Rate	48%	37%	22%	26%	55%	52%	47%	72%	36%

FIGURE 7.15 (page 2 of 2)
OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR AND RELEASED TO PAROLE:
- BY TIME BETWEEN ADMISSION AND PAROLE ELIGIBILITY DATE
- ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY SELECTED CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TYPES
  - i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS
- BY SELECTED TYPES OF MAJOR OFFENCES AT ADMISSION

TYPE OF ADMISSION/ TIME: ADMISSION TO PED	OFFENCE TYPE GROUP: TOTAL OFFENCES	ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE	BREAK & ENTER	RAPE AND ATTEMPTS	MANS-LAUGH-TER	MURDER	SELECTED OTHER VIOLENT	DRUG RELATED	OTHE OFFENCE
C: REPEAT SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	2,169	302	521	64	52	58	180	137	85
7 TO 12 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	997	125	307	12	7	6	77	67	39
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	244	17	73	4	4	0	9	33	10
Parole Release Rate	24%	14%	24%	33%	57%	0%	12%	49%	2
13 TO 18 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	313	61	66	7	8	8	40	17	10
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	91	20	19	0	1	2	4	11	3
Parole Release Rate	29%	33%	29%	0%	13%	25%	10%	65%	3
19 TO 24 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	233	46	27	15	11	1	26	14	9
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	70	13	5	5	3	0	5	7	3
Parole Release Rate	30%	28%	19%	33%	27%	0%	19%	50%	3
25 TO 36 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	156	22	21	17	7	8	9	14	5
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	55	9	3	4	4	5	1	8	2
Parole Release Rate	35%	41%	14%	24%	57%	63%	11%	57%	3
MORE THAN 36 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	175	27	9	11	18	31	10	15	5
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	54	8	3	0	4	8	3	10	18
Parole Release Rate	31%	30%	33%	0%	22%	26%	30%	67%	33

Rather than making clear any pattern that is consistently followed for all Types of Offences, the data in Figure 7.15 presents a heterogeneous picture of relationships that differ considerably from one Offence Type to another.

For 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions, a number of these different patterns are evident.

- For eligible inmates admitted for Robbery with Violence, one finds that, at first (i.e. over the 1st 3 shortest categories of Time Between Admission and PED), Total Parole Release Rates increase with increases in Time Between Admission and PED (from 37% to 47%). However, Total Parole Release Rates then decrease with further increases in the Time Between Admission and PED (from 47% back down to the Rate seen at the beginning for the "shortest" category (37%)).

- For both Break and Enter and Rape admissions, Total Parole Release Rates generally decrease with increasing Time Between Admission and PED (from 33% to 22% for the former and from 54% to 26% for the latter). However, for each of these Offence Groupings the Total Parole Release Rate for the "25 to 36 months" category represents a sizeable deviation from the general trend. Interestingly enough the deviation is below the general trend for Break and Enter offences, and above the general trend for Rape offences.

- For Manslaughter, Drug-Related, and "Other" offence admissions, there seems to be no steady relationship of Total Parole Release Rates with Time Between Admission and PED. (Total Parole Release Rates for Manslaughter follow more volatile movements over the range of Time Between Admission and PED categories, while Total Parole Release Rates for the other 2 Offence Types, with one exception each, show little variation over the different categories of Time Between Admission and PED).

- Only for "Selected Other" Offences do Total Parole Release Rates increase with increases in Time Between Admission and PED, but the increases only occur over the longest 2 categories of Time Between Admission and PED.

Since the analysis based on All Offence Types Combined did not uncover any compelling evidence of a relationship between Total Parole Release Rates and Time Between Admission and PED, it is perhaps not surprising that no relationship common to most Offence Types was found after controlling for Type of Offence. On the other hand, such a relationship was evident (for all Offence Types Combined) for Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions.

Only for Drug-Related Offences and "Other" Offences was the expected positive relationship between Total Parole Release Rates and Time Between

Admission and PED observed for Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions. Even then, for Drug-related offences the Total Parole Release Rate for one category of Time Between Admission and PED represented a deviation from the general trend, and for "Other" Offences Total Parole Release Rates increased only 7 percentage points over the full range of categories of Time Between Admission and PED.

In contrast, for Robbery with Violence and Break and Enter Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions any stable relationship between Total Parole Release Rates and Time Between Admission and PED is certainly far from obvious.

In summary (in a manner similar to that of certain earlier sections), controlling for Offence Type yields results that imply that the form and strength of any relationship between Total Parole Release Rates and Time Between Admission and PED probably vary considerably -- from one Offence Type to another, and/or from one Type of Admission to another. From the analysis presented, one certainly cannot make a simple, generally applicable, statement regarding the relationship between the two variables.

7.7 TIME BETWEEN PAROLE ELIGIBILITY DATE AND PROBABLE M.S. RELEASE DATE

7.7.1 OVERALL PAROLE RELEASE RATES BY TIME: PED TO PROBABLE M.S.

This Chapter (and this Report) is completed with an investigation of the possible association with Total Parole Release Rates of one final "independent factor", the Time Between PED and Probable M.S. Release[63].

Figure 7.16 provides the statistics on time-specific and Total Parole Release Rates upon which the first part of the analysis in this section will be based. To provide a context for that analysis, Figure 7.17 summarizes the distribution of eligible inmates among each of 5 categories of Time Between PED and Probable M.S. Release -- separately for inmates admitted for All Types of Admissions Combined and for inmates admitted on 1st and Repeat Simple Warrants of Committal.

The discussion that follows will focus on 1st and Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions. Nearly half of 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions -- and just over 41% of Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions -- had from 7 to 12 months to serve until their probable M.S. release date when they first became eligible for Parole. Roughly 20% of both Types of Admissions had between 13 to 18 months to serve before their probable M.S. Release date, and the remainder of the inmates were fairly evenly distributed over the 3 remaining (longer) categories of Time Between PED and Probable M.S. Release.

FIGURE 7.17
DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS BY TIME: PED TO PROBABLE MS RELEASE

	ALL ADMISSIONS	WARRANT OF COMMITTALS FIRST	REPEAT
NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS	15,271	7,439	2,169
% OF ALL ADMISSIONS	100.0%	48.7%	14.2%
7 TO 12 MONTHS	34.7%	47.6%	41.7%
13 TO 18 MONTHS	17.9%	19.6%	20.2%
19 TO 24 MONTHS	12.4%	10.6%	12.8%
25 TO 36 MONTHS	13.1%	9.5%	10.3%
MORE THAN 36 MONTHS	12.7%	9.0%	9.5%

---

63. i.e. the time between the date at which the inmate first becomes eligible for Full Parole and the date at which the inmate would be released to Mandatory Supervision if he or she is not released earlier on Full Parole.

FIGURE 7.16
OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR AND RELEASED TO PAROLE:
- BY TIME BETWEEN PAROLE ELIGIBILITY DATE & PROBABLE M.S. RELEASE DATE
- ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY SELECTED CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TYPES
- i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS

	TYPE OF CURRENT TERM ADMISSION							
	ALL TYPES COMBINED		SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL					
			Subtotal		1st		Repeat	
TIME: PED TO PROBABLE MS RELEASE	#	% of elig.	#	% of elig.	#	% of elig.	#	% of elig.
TOTAL NUMBER BECOMING ELIGIBLE	15,271		9,608		7,439		2,169	
7 TO 12 MONTHS								
Number Becoming Eligible	5,293	100%	4,445	100%	3,540	100%	905	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	1,140	22%	1,050	24%	954	27%	96	11%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	219	4%	193	4%	175	5%	18	2%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	441	8%	401	9%	332	9%	69	8%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	341	6%	298	7%	251	7%	47	5%
Total Parole Release Rate		40%		44%		48%		25%
13 TO 18 MONTHS								
Number Becoming Eligible	2,733	100%	1,900	100%	1,461	100%	439	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	434	16%	387	20%	350	24%	37	8%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	103	4%	90	5%	80	5%	10	2%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	189	7%	168	9%	141	10%	27	6%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	186	7%	170	9%	132	9%	38	9%
Total Parole Release Rate		33%		43%		48%		26%
19 TO 24 MONTHS								
Number Becoming Eligible	1,901	100%	1,065	100%	788	100%	277	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	199	10%	178	17%	161	20%	17	6%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	54	3%	50	5%	41	5%	9	3%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	107	6%	99	9%	81	10%	18	6%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	131	7%	113	11%	81	10%	32	12%
Total Parole Release Rate		26%		41%		46%		27%
25 TO 36 MONTHS								
Number Becoming Eligible	2,008	100%	932	100%	708	100%	224	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	290	14%	246	26%	225	32%	21	9%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	57	3%	51	5%	43	6%	8	4%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	95	5%	74	8%	58	8%	16	7%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	132	7%	103	11%	82	12%	21	9%
Total Parole Release Rate		29%		51%		58%		29%
MORE THAN 36 MONTHS								
Number Becoming Eligible	1,935	100%	876	100%	669	100%	207	100%
Number Released								
LE 36% of Aggregate Sent.	263	14%	215	25%	200	30%	15	7%
GT 36% & LE 40% of Agg. Sent.	45	2%	33	4%	29	4%	4	2%
GT 40% & LE 50% of " "	75	4%	59	7%	43	6%	16	8%
GT 50% of Aggregate Sent.	53	3%	45	5%	35	5%	10	5%
Total Parole Release Rate		23%		40%		46%		22%

A strong relationship between Total Parole Release Rates and Time Between PED and Probable M.S. Release is not evident from the statistics presented in Figure 7.16.

For 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions, with one exception, there are only minor variations in Total Parole Release Rates from one category to another of Time Between PED and Probable M.S. Release. After excluding the significantly higher Total Parole Release Rate for the "25 to 36 month" category (58%), the Total Parole Release Rates for the remaining categories all fall within the narrow range from 46% to 48%.

An examination of the time-specific Parole Release Rates adds little to the discussion -- except that the higher Total Parole Release Rate for the "25 to 36 month" category is totally accounted for by a higher proportion of parole releases being released early in their aggregate sentence (i.e. after having served less than 37% of their sentence).

For Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions, there is a steady increase in Total Parole Release Rates with increases in Time Between PED and Probable M.S. Release, between all categories except the second longest and the longest. However, the total increase in Total Parole Release Rates over the 4 categories is only 4 percentage points (from 25% to 29%). The relationship cannot therefore be characterized as particularly "strong".

7.7.2 PAROLE RELEASE RATES FOR SELECTED OFFENCES BY TIME: PED TO PROBABLE M.S.

It is possible that any relationship between Total Parole Release Rates and Time Between PED and Probable M.S. Release is obscured by the influences of other variables (in addition to Type of Admission). Figure 7.18 presents statistics that control for the separate influence of one such additional variable, Type of Major Admitting Offence.

Controlling for Type of Offence has some interesting results. First, (from page 2 of Figure 7.18) it is clear that the (admittedly weak) positive relationship between Total Parole Release Rates and Time Between PED and Probable M.S. Release found earlier -- for All Types of Offences Combined for Repeat Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions -- does not survive the procedure of controlling for Offence Type. For each of the offences shown, the relationship between the two variables can best be characterized as erratic or non-existent.

FIGURE 7.18 (page 1 of 2)
OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR AND RELEASED TO PAROLE:
- BY TIME BETWEEN PAROLE ELIGIBILITY DATE & PROBABLE M.S. RELEASE
- ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY SELECTED CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TYPES
  - i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS
- BY SELECTED TYPES OF MAJOR OFFENCES AT ADMISSION

TYPE OF ADMISSION/ TIME: PED TO PROBABLE MS RELEASE	OFFENCE TYPE GROUP: TOTAL OFFENCES	ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE	BREAK & ENTER	RAPE AND ATTEMPTS	MANS-LAUGH-TER	MURDER	SELECTED OTHER VIOLENT	DRUG RELATED	OTHE OFFENCE
A: TOTAL: ALL ADMISSION TYPES COMBINED									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	15,271	1,858	3,281	623	542	395	946	1,452	6,17
7 TO 12 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	5,293	581	1,441	184	81	24	343	559	2,08
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	2,141	195	444	97	41	13	87	409	85
Parole Release Rate	40%	34%	31%	53%	51%	54%	25%	73%	4
13 TO 18 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	2,733	386	577	133	103	26	178	245	1,08
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	912	121	119	60	54	9	32	161	35
Parole Release Rate	33%	31%	21%	45%	52%	35%	18%	66%	33
19 TO 24 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,901	273	334	102	89	23	131	130	819
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	491	89	39	30	31	11	18	67	206
Parole Release Rate	26%	33%	12%	29%	35%	48%	14%	52%	25
25 TO 36 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	2,008	256	340	99	113	35	101	279	785
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	574	59	35	36	51	11	22	202	158
Parole Release Rate	29%	23%	10%	36%	45%	31%	22%	72%	20
MORE THAN 36 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,935	228	276	80	141	278	93	170	669
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	436	37	10	10	56	126	22	82	93
Parole Release Rate	23%	16%	4%	13%	40%	45%	24%	48%	14
B: 1ST SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	7,439	948	1,338	449	387	287	412	999	2,619
7 TO 12 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	3,540	403	869	158	72	19	219	445	1,355
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	1,712	165	299	92	36	13	70	354	683
Parole Release Rate	48%	41%	34%	58%	50%	68%	32%	80%	50
13 TO 18 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	1,461	217	224	109	83	14	76	172	566
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	703	85	67	57	52	7	24	132	279
Parole Release Rate	48%	39%	30%	52%	63%	50%	32%	77%	49
19 TO 24 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	788	133	94	75	63	17	38	77	291
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	364	65	27	26	26	11	11	53	145
Parole Release Rate	46%	49%	29%	35%	41%	65%	29%	69%	50
25 TO 36 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	708	104	39	57	73	23	27	201	184
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	408	36	4	30	45	8	15	178	92
Parole Release Rate	58%	35%	10%	53%	62%	35%	56%	89%	50%
MORE THAN 36 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	669	54	32	39	91	212	37	87	117
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	307	18	1	9	50	108	15	67	39
Parole Release Rate	46%	33%	3%	23%	55%	51%	41%	77%	33%

FIGURE 7.18 (page 2 of 2)
OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR AND RELEASED TO PAROLE:
- BY TIME BETWEEN PAROLE ELIGIBILITY DATE & PROBABLE M.S. RELEASE
- ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/1-1982/3
- BY SELECTED CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TYPES
  - i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS
- BY SELECTED TYPES OF MAJOR OFFENCES AT ADMISSION

TYPE OF ADMISSION/ TIME: PED TO PROBABLE M.S. RELEASE	OFFENCE TYPE GROUP: TOTAL OFFENCES	ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE	BREAK & ENTER	RAPE AND ATTEMPTS	MANS-LAUGH-TER	MURDER	SELECTED OTHER VIOLENT	DRUG RELATED	OTHE OFFENCE
C: REPEAT SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL									
TOTAL # BECOMING ELIGIBLE	2,169	302	521	64	52	58	180	137	85
7 TO 12 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	905	104	268	14	6	3	77	64	36
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	230	15	71	3	4	0	11	31	9
Parole Release Rate	25%	14%	26%	21%	67%	0%	14%	48%	2
13 TO 18 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	439	68	121	11	5	10	44	20	16
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	112	24	25	2	1	2	5	15	3
Parole Release Rate	26%	35%	21%	18%	20%	20%	11%	75%	2
19 TO 24 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	277	56	44	10	12	2	27	16	11
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	76	12	6	4	3	0	5	7	3
Parole Release Rate	27%	21%	14%	40%	25%	0%	19%	44%	3
25 TO 36 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	224	36	42	16	9	6	15	16	8
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	66	12	7	5	4	3	1	11	2
Parole Release Rate	29%	33%	17%	31%	44%	50%	7%	69%	2
MORE THAN 36 MONTHS									
Number Becoming Eligible	207	27	14	12	18	35	11	17	7
Number Released ((= 3 yrs)	45	7	2	0	4	9	2	7	14
Parole Release Rate	22%	26%	14%	0%	22%	26%	18%	41%	19

Second, for 1st Simple Warrant of Committal Admissions, different forms of the relationship seem to be operative for different Types of Offence, but for none of the offences is the form one of increasing Total Parole Release Rates with increasing Time Between PED and Probable M.S. Release.

- For Break and Enter, Total Parole Release Rates steadily and consistently decrease with increasing Time Between PED and Probable M.S. Release Date (from 34% to 3%).

- For Robbery with Violence and Rape admissions, an inverse relationship between the 2 variables is evident as well, but for each offence grouping there is one category of Time Between PED and Probable M.S. Release that exhibits a Total Parole Release Rate out of synchronization with the general trend (the "19 to 24 months" category for Robbery with Violence, and the "25 to 36 months" category for Rape).

- In contrast, Total Parole Release Rates for the 3 shortest Time Between PED and Probable M.S. Release categories for Selected Other Violent offences are very similar, but are considerably below the Rates for the 2 longest categories.

- Finally, the data shown indicate neither a direct or inverse relationship between Total Parole Release Rates and Time Between PED and Probable M.S. Release for Manslaughter, Drug-Related, and "Other" offences.

7.8 CONCLUDING COMMENTS

The findings of the preceding sections illustrate a number of general patterns that are evident throughout the last 3 Chapters of this report.

First, the results of analysis based on aggregate data (e.g. aggregated over All Admission Types Combined and/or over All Types of Offences) are often either misleading, or fail to uncover patterns that only become evident after controlling for other variables.

Second, the form and strength of the relationships between Total Parole Release Rates and many of the "independent factors" considered here are often not the same for different Types of Admissions and different Types of Offences. Controlling for these two variables would seem to be a minimum requirement for analysis to support many of the policy and operational issues of current interest.

Third, although the mandate of the project required that the focus be on the initial types of descriptive exploratory analysis needed to build a strong and broad foundation for subsequent causal and predictive types of investigations, the findings presented demonstrate clearly the potential usefulness of this type of exploratory analysis. The usefulness of the 81,203 record research database on federal correctional activities

assembled for the project -- for many types of subsequent research -- has also been demonstrated.

Finally, in a number of instances this phase of the research stopped short of the types of analysis necessary to adequately address certain issues. Additional investigation in later projects is clearly required in a number of areas. In particular, there is a need to follow the current project's "descriptive" analysis with the types of multivariate "causal" or "predictive" analysis necessary to understand better the Parole Release process.

APPENDIX A

SUPPORTING FIGURES

FIGURE A2.1
TRENDS FROM FISCAL 1971/2 THROUGH 1984/5:
- NUMBER OF INMATES RELEASED TO PAROLE
- NUMBER OF INMATES BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR PAROLE
- PAROLE RELEASE RATES

(FOR INMATES BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR PAROLE EACH YEAR)

CURRENT TERM TYPE OF ADMISSION

FISCAL YEAR OF ELIGIBILITY/VAR #	SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL # REL TO FP 1	# ELIG FOR FP 2	PRR 3	TRANSFERS # REL TO FP 4	# ELIG FOR FP 5	PRR 6	PAROLE REVOCATION W/O IND CONV # REL TO FP 7	# ELIG FOR FP 8	PRR 9	PAROLE REVOCATION WITH IND CONVIC # REL TO FP 10	# ELIG FOR FP 11	PRR 12
1971/2	1909	3179	60.1%	49	90	54.4%	64	244	26.2%	141	427	33.0%
1972/3	1436	2922	49.1%	22	63	34.9%	31	269	11.5%	140	556	25.2%
1973/4	1197	2990	40.0%	25	95	26.3%	50	336	14.9%	126	575	21.9%
1974/5	1305	2909	44.9%	18	96	18.8%	40	272	14.7%	90	362	24.9%
1975/6	1078	2689	40.1%	26	154	16.9%	23	146	15.8%	78	339	23.0%
1976/7	1085	2607	41.6%	29	163	17.8%	15	80	18.8%	73	278	26.3%
1977/8	1206	2595	46.5%	60	237	25.3%	13	88	14.8%	45	202	22.3%
1978/9	1462	2941	49.7%	57	181	31.5%	38	231	16.5%	85	317	26.8%
1979/80	1355	3097	43.8%	53	201	26.4%	39	268	14.6%	84	275	30.5%
1980/1	1243	2899	42.9%	73	277	26.4%	30	163	18.4%	73	257	28.4%
1981/2	1359	3038	44.7%	72	285	25.3%	22	191	11.5%	66	232	28.4%
1982/3	1515	3671	41.3%	74	308	24.0%	23	150	15.3%	61	261	23.4%
1983/4	1539	3860	39.9%	63	280	22.5%	14	90	15.6%	36	203	17.7%
1984/5	1201	4043	29.7%	58	264	22.0%	7	47	14.9%	19	77	24.7%

FISCAL YEAR OF ELIGIBILITY/VAR #	MS REVOCATION W/O IND CONV # REL TO FP 13	# ELIG FOR FP 14	PRR 15	MS REVOCATION WITH IND CONVIC # REL TO FP 16	# ELIG FOR FP 17	PRR 18	ALL TYPES OF ADMISSIONS # REL TO FP 19	# ELIG FOR FP 20	PRR 21
1971/2	0	16	0.0%	0	5	0.0%	2163	3961	54.6%
1972/3	1	152	0.7%	1	64	1.6%	1631	4026	40.5%
1973/4	4	543	0.7%	7	247	2.8%	1409	4786	29.4%
1974/5	3	484	0.6%	9	347	2.6%	1465	4470	32.8%
1975/6	4	524	0.8%	24	617	3.9%	1231	4469	27.5%
1976/7	6	386	1.6%	27	740	3.6%	1206	4254	28.3%
1977/8	5	409	1.2%	26	670	3.9%	1425	4201	33.9%
1978/9	12	674	1.8%	56	735	7.6%	1665	5079	33.2%
1979/80	9	863	1.0%	32	712	4.5%	1552	5416	28.7%
1980/1	5	669	0.7%	37	577	6.4%	1442	4842	29.6%
1981/2	6	623	1.0%	30	650	4.6%	1514	5019	30.2%
1982/3	4	437	0.9%	30	582	5.2%	1641	5409	30.3%
1983/4	5	259	1.9%	19	321	5.9%	1621	5013	32.3%
1984/5	0	107	0.0%	6	204	2.9%	1266	4742	26.7%

FIGURE A2.2 (page 1 of 3)
TRENDS FROM FISCAL 1971/2 THROUGH 1984/5: SELECTED TYPES OF ADMITTING OFFENCES)
- NUMBER OF INMATES RELEASED TO PAROLE
- NUMBER OF INMATES BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR PAROLE
- PAROLE RELEASE RATES
(FOR INMATES BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR PAROLE EACH YEAR)

ADMISSIONS WITH ROBBERY AS THE MAJOR CURRENT TERM ADMITTING OFFENCE

CURRENT TERM TYPE OF ADMISSION

FISCAL YEAR OF ELIGIBILITY/VAR #	SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL # REL TO FP 1	# ELIG FOR FP 2	PRR 3	TRANSFERS # REL TO FP 4	# ELIG FOR FP 5	PRR 6	PAROLE REVOCATION W/O IND CONV # REL TO FP 7	# ELIG FOR FP 8	PRR 9	PAROLE REVOCATION WITH IND CONVIC # REL TO FP 10	# ELIG FOR FP 11	PRR 12
1971/2	12	35	34.3%	0	0	ERR	0	0	ERR	1	6	16.7%
1972/3	11	70	15.7%	0	0	ERR	2	8	25.0%	6	21	28.6%
1973/4	61	255	23.9%	1	2	50.0%	8	28	28.6%	9	39	23.1%
1974/5	179	585	30.6%	1	9	11.1%	7	52	13.5%	20	68	29.4%
1975/6	297	680	43.7%	3	17	17.6%	3	40	7.5%	22	67	32.8%
1976/7	319	802	39.8%	3	30	10.0%	4	29	13.8%	20	37	54.1%
1977/8	358	789	45.4%	15	47	31.9%	3	21	14.3%	8	27	29.6%
1978/9	441	891	49.5%	11	38	28.9%	6	47	12.8%	12	56	21.4%
1979/80	374	906	41.3%	10	29	34.5%	7	55	12.7%	15	50	30.0%
1980/1	381	913	41.7%	8	40	20.0%	9	42	21.4%	20	69	29.0%
1981/2	346	884	39.1%	14	45	31.1%	3	39	7.7%	17	55	30.9%
1982/3	439	1019	43.1%	16	54	29.6%	3	31	9.7%	20	53	37.7%
1983/4	412	1029	40.0%	11	29	37.9%	6	23	26.1%	6	25	24.0%
1984/5	293	1126	26.0%	8	31	25.8%	4	15	26.7%	2	12	16.7%

FISCAL YEAR OF ELIGIBILITY/VAR #	MS REVOCATION W/O IND CONV # REL TO FP 13	# ELIG FOR FP 14	PRR 15	MS REVOCATION WITH IND CONVIC # REL TO FP 16	# ELIG FOR FP 17	PRR 18	ALL TYPES OF ADMISSIONS # REL TO FP 19	# ELIG FOR FP 20	PRR 21
1971/2	0	2	0.0%	0	0	ERR	13	43	ERR
1972/3	0	20	0.0%	0	1	0.0%	19	120	15.8%
1973/4	1	58	1.7%	0	4	0.0%	80	386	20.7%
1974/5	1	103	1.0%	2	20	10.0%	210	837	25.1%
1975/6	0	96	0.0%	4	42	9.5%	329	942	34.9%
1976/7	0	68	0.0%	6	75	8.0%	352	1041	33.8%
1977/8	0	62	0.0%	3	74	4.1%	387	1020	37.9%
1978/9	4	135	3.0%	14	99	14.1%	488	1266	36.5%
1979/80	3	172	1.7%	11	137	8.0%	420	1349	31.1%
1980/1	1	149	0.7%	15	99	15.2%	434	1312	33.1%
1981/2	2	122	1.6%	12	121	9.9%	394	1266	31.1%
1982/3	1	88	1.1%	13	97	13.4%	492	1342	36.7%
1983/4	1	51	2.0%	9	51	17.6%	445	1280	36.8%
1984/5	0	17	0.0%	3	35	8.6%	310	1236	25.1%

FIGURE A2.2 (page 2 of 3)
TRENDS FROM FISCAL 1971/2 THROUGH 1984/5: (SELECTED TYPES OF ADMITTING OFFENCES)
- NUMBER OF INMATES RELEASED TO PAROLE
- NUMBER OF INMATES BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR PAROLE
- PAROLE RELEASE RATES
(FOR INMATES BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR PAROLE EACH YEAR)

ADMISSIONS WITH MANSLAUGHTER AS THE MAJOR CURRENT TERM ADMITTING OFFENCE

	CURRENT TERM TYPE OF ADMISSION											
	SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL			TRANSFERS			PAROLE REVOCATION					
							W/O IND CONV			WITH IND CONVIC		
FISCAL YEAR OF ELIGIBILITY/VAR #	# REL TO FP 1	# ELIG FOR FP 2	PRR 3	# REL TO FP 4	# ELIG FOR FP 5	PRR 6	# REL TO FP 7	# ELIG FOR FP 8	PRR 9	# REL TO FP 10	# ELIG FOR FP 11	PRR 12
1971/2	3	13	23.1%	0	0	ERR	0	0	ERR	0	0	ERR
1972/3	6	24	25.0%	0	1	0.0%	0	1	0.0%	0	0	ERR
1973/4	31	66	47.0%	0	0	ERR	0	7	0.0%	1	1	100.0%
1974/5	36	88	40.9%	0	1	0.0%	2	14	14.3%	1	1	100.0%
1975/6	84	141	59.6%	0	0	ERR	1	13	7.7%	0	3	0.0%
1976/7	67	131	51.1%	0	1	0.0%	0	6	0.0%	1	4	25.0%
1977/8	68	122	55.7%	0	0	ERR	0	7	0.0%	0	1	0.0%
1978/9	92	144	63.9%	1	1	100.0%	2	11	18.2%	0	3	0.0%
1979/80	82	146	56.2%	0	2	0.0%	4	20	20.0%	1	3	33.3%
1980/1	72	132	54.5%	0	2	0.0%	0	9	0.0%	1	2	50.0%
1981/2	99	161	61.5%	2	2	100.0%	2	6	33.3%	1	4	25.0%
1982/3	62	146	42.5%	1	1	100.0%	0	7	0.0%	1	5	20.0%
1983/4	74	166	44.6%	1	2	50.0%	0	2	0.0%	0	1	0.0%
1984/5	64	168	38.1%	0	1	0.0%	0	3	0.0%	0	1	0.0%

	MS REVOCATION						ALL TYPES OF ADMISSIONS		
	W/O IND CONV			WITH IND CONVIC					
FISCAL YEAR OF ELIGIBILITY/VAR #	# REL TO FP 13	# ELIG FOR FP 14	PRR 15	# REL TO FP 16	# ELIG FOR FP 17	PRR 18	# REL TO FP 19	# ELIG FOR FP 20	PRR 21
1971/2	0	3	0.0%	0	0	ERR	3	16	18.8%
1972/3	0	9	0.0%	0	1	0.0%	6	36	16.7%
1973/4	0	10	0.0%	0	0	ERR	32	84	38.1%
1974/5	0	7	0.0%	0	0	ERR	39	111	35.1%
1975/6	1	13	7.7%	0	2	0.0%	86	172	50.0%
1976/7	1	14	7.1%	1	2	50.0%	70	158	44.3%
1977/8	0	7	0.0%	0	3	0.0%	68	140	48.6%
1978/9	0	8	0.0%	0	3	0.0%	95	170	55.9%
1979/80	0	15	0.0%	1	7	14.3%	88	193	45.6%
1980/1	0	23	0.0%	0	6	0.0%	73	174	42.0%
1981/2	0	12	0.0%	0	6	0.0%	104	191	54.5%
1982/3	0	15	0.0%	1	3	33.3%	65	177	36.7%
1983/4	1	6	16.7%	0	3	0.0%	76	180	42.2%
1984/5	0	0	ERR	0	4	0.0%	64	177	36.2%

FIGURE A2.2 (page 3 of 3)
TRENDS FROM FISCAL 1971/2 THROUGH 1984/5: (SELECTED TYPES OF ADMITTING OFFENCES)
- NUMBER OF INMATES RELEASED TO PAROLE
- NUMBER OF INMATES BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR PAROLE
- PAROLE RELEASE RATES
(FOR INMATES BECOMING ELIGIBLE FOR PAROLE EACH YEAR)

ADMISSIONS WITH BREAK & ENTER AS THE MAJOR CURRENT TERM ADMITTING OFFENCE

	CURRENT TERM TYPE OF ADMISSION											
	SIMPLE WARRANT OF COMMITTAL			TRANSFERS			PAROLE REVOCATION					
							W/O IND CONV			WITH IND CONVIC		
FISCAL YEAR OF ELIGIBILITY/VAR #	# REL TO FP 1	# ELIG FOR FP 2	PRR 3	# REL TO FP 4	# ELIG FOR FP 5	PRR 6	# REL TO FP 7	# ELIG FOR FP 8	PRR 9	# REL TO FP 10	# ELIG FOR FP 11	PRR 12
1971/2	4	11	36.4%	0	0	ERR	1	1	100.0%	0	5	0.0%
1972/3	8	40	20.0%	0	0	ERR	2	4	50.0%	4	16	25.0%
1973/4	13	166	7.8%	0	2	0.0%	4	17	23.5%	11	75	14.7%
1974/5	97	424	22.9%	3	25	12.0%	2	42	4.8%	16	83	19.3%
1975/6	162	559	29.0%	9	48	18.8%	4	27	14.8%	17	80	21.3%
1976/7	144	496	29.0%	13	56	23.2%	0	10	0.0%	21	75	28.0%
1977/8	168	479	35.1%	17	74	23.0%	0	12	0.0%	7	53	13.2%
1978/9	185	549	33.7%	21	59	35.6%	3	39	7.7%	29	99	29.3%
1979/80	160	565	28.3%	12	57	21.1%	8	53	15.1%	16	66	24.2%
1980/1	134	532	25.2%	28	85	32.9%	4	21	19.0%	11	44	25.0%
1981/2	184	584	31.5%	15	90	16.7%	3	36	8.3%	25	62	40.3%
1982/3	205	743	27.6%	27	91	29.7%	2	33	6.1%	14	66	21.2%
1983/4	259	839	30.9%	21	101	20.8%	3	20	15.0%	6	61	9.8%
1984/5	165	866	19.1%	12	99	12.1%	1	11	9.1%	0	17	0.0%

	MS REVOCATION						ALL TYPES OF ADMISSIONS		
	W/O IND CONV			WITH IND CONVIC					
FISCAL YEAR OF ELIGIBILITY/VAR #	# REL TO FP 13	# ELIG FOR FP 14	PRR 15	# REL TO FP 16	# ELIG FOR FP 17	PRR 18	# REL TO FP 19	# ELIG FOR FP 20	PRR 21
1971/2	0	3	0.0%	0	0	ERR	5	20	25.0%
1972/3	0	19	0.0%	0	1	0.0%	14	80	17.5%
1973/4	0	74	0.0%	0	10	0.0%	28	344	8.1%
1974/5	1	80	1.3%	0	75	0.0%	119	729	16.3%
1975/6	2	124	1.6%	8	168	4.8%	202	1006	20.1%
1976/7	0	78	0.0%	9	213	4.2%	187	928	20.2%
1977/8	2	86	2.3%	10	207	4.8%	204	911	22.4%
1978/9	2	161	1.2%	21	233	9.0%	261	1140	22.9%
1979/80	2	176	1.1%	9	188	4.8%	207	1105	18.7%
1980/1	1	135	0.7%	9	153	5.9%	187	970	19.3%
1981/2	0	145	0.0%	6	178	3.4%	233	1095	21.3%
1982/3	1	123	0.8%	5	159	3.1%	254	1215	20.9%
1983/4	3	81	3.7%	2	98	2.0%	294	1200	24.5%
1984/5	0	27	0.0%	2	48	4.2%	180	1068	16.9%

FIGURE A4.1 (absolute frequencies)
PAROLE RELEASE RATES: - ALL OFFENDERS BECOMING ELIGIBLE 1980/2-1982/3
- BY SELECTED TYPES OF ADMISSIONS
- i.e. ALL ADMISSIONS, AND 1ST AND REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTALS
- BY SELECTED TYPES OF MAJOR OFFENCES AT ADMISSION

TYPE OF ADMISSION	OFFENCE TYPE GROUP: TOTAL OFFENCES	ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE	BREAK & ENTER	RAPE & ATTEMPTS	MANS-LAUGH-TER	MURDER & ATTEMPTS	SELECTED OTHER VIOLENT	DRUG RELATED	OTHER OFFENCES
A: TOTAL: ALL ADMISSION TYPES									
NUMBER BECOMING ELIGIBLE	15,271	1,858	3,281	623	542	395	946	1,452	6,174
NUMBER RELEASED									
LE 3 MONTHS (FROM PED)	2,494	232	322	125	115	79	84	653	884
GT 3 & LE 6 MONTHS "	846	93	164	46	37	16	35	117	338
GT 6 & LE 12 MONTHS "	730	100	117	35	38	30	35	95	280
GT 12 MONTHS "	589	86	65	32	44	47	32	67	216
LE 36% OF AGGREGATE SENT	2,365	207	273	115	116	134	73	633	814
GT 36% & LE 40% OF AGG. SENT.	486	59	80	25	27	6	24	90	175
GT 40% & LE 50% OF AGG. SENT.	927	107	154	58	53	12	54	123	366
GT 50% OF AGGREGATE SENT	881	138	161	40	38	20	35	86	363
TOTAL: WITHIN 3 YEARS OF PED	4,659	511	668	238	234	172	186	932	1,718
B: 1ST WARRANT OF COMMITTAL ADMISSIONS									
NUMBER BECOMING ELIGIBLE	7,439	948	1,338	449	387	287	412	999	2,619
NUMBER RELEASED									
LE 3 MONTHS (FROM PED)	2,076	194	209	115	106	76	71	587	718
GT 3 & LE 6 MONTHS "	644	82	105	43	34	12	23	94	251
GT 6 & LE 12 MONTHS "	499	54	73	32	37	25	27	63	188
GT 12 MONTHS "	324	46	20	27	33	35	16	48	99
LE 36% OF AGGREGATE SENT	1,907	166	167	104	105	118	60	561	626
GT 36% & LE 40% OF AGG. SENT.	370	47	48	20	26	4	16	77	132
GT 40% & LE 50% OF AGG. SENT.	667	82	91	55	47	9	39	87	257
GT 50% OF AGGREGATE SENT	599	81	101	38	32	17	22	67	241
TOTAL: WITHIN 3 YEARS OF PED	3,543	376	407	217	210	148	137	792	1,256
C: REPEAT WARRANT OF COMMITTAL ADMISSIONS									
NUMBER BECOMING ELIGIBLE	2,169	302	521	64	52	58	180	137	855
NUMBER RELEASED									
LE 3 MONTHS (FROM PED)	207	15	52	7	6	3	5	38	81
GT 3 & LE 6 MONTHS "	110	5	28	2	2	3	8	13	49
GT 6 & LE 12 MONTHS "	123	30	21	2	0	2	5	14	49
GT 12 MONTHS "	104	20	14	3	8	7	6	7	39
LE 36% OF AGGREGATE SENT	191	14	44	8	7	7	3	32	76
GT 36% & LE 40% OF AGG. SENT.	50	5	13	3	1	2	2	6	18
GT 40% & LE 50% OF AGG. SENT.	147	18	30	2	3	3	9	25	57
GT 50% OF AGGREGATE SENT	156	33	28	1	5	3	10	9	67
TOTAL: WITHIN 3 YEARS OF PED	544	70	115	14	16	15	24	72	218

APPENDIX B

B.1 INTRODUCTION

This Appendix describes certain of the methodological components of the Parole Decision-Making and Release Risk Assessment study. The Appendix concentrates on those components of the study that are most relevant to the current report. A fuller description of many of the methodological points can be found in Appendix A the companion Report, "Release Risk Assessment".

There are four major parts to Appendix A:

- Description of the Project Database,
- The Computer Programs Developed for the Parole Release Analysis,
- Data Element Definitions, and
- Cohort Selection Criteria.

B.2 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT DATA BASE

At the outset of this research Project, the writers submitted detailed specifications for the creation of a Project Database to the Offender Information Services branch of C.S.C. These specifications called for the creation of a sequential file of fixed length records from the O.I.S. database. which is stored in "System 1022 Database" format.

The writers are indebted to the Offender Information Services branch for all the effort expended to create the Project Database, and also for the use of the C.S.C. computer system to perform the analysis.

The Project Database is a complete collection of the criminal histories of all current and released inmates, who were in federal penitentiaries in Canada from August, 1971 until March 31, 1985.

Currently, the Project Database resides in a file named, °ASSESS.DMI', in a directory named °DM.HANN', on the C.S.C. System B computer operated for C.S.C. by Bryker Datasystems Ltd.

The file contains 81,203 fixed length records of 245 bytes each - representing a data store of just under 20 megabytes.

Each fixed length record in the Project Database field contains 52 fields. Of this total, 41 fields were extracted and copied directly from the original O.I.S. Database, 5 fields were calculated from original fields at creation time, and 6 fields were calculated and added to the end of each record after the database creation, in order to simplify the

research analysis programming procedures. The layout of the 245 byte Database Record is shown in Figure B.1:

FIGURE B.1
RECORD LAYOUT: PROJECT DATABASE

VARIABLE NUMBER	FIELD LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	ORIGINAL, CALCULATED, OR ADDED
1	1-5	INTERNAL FILE RECORD NUMBER	ORIGINAL
2	6-6	SEX OF INMATE	ORIGINAL
3	7-14	BIRTH DATE	ORIGINAL
4	15-15	RACIAL GROUP OF INMATE	ORIGINAL
5	16-17	NUMBER OF FEDERAL TERMS	ORIGINAL
6	18-24	INMATE°S FPS NUMBER	ORIGINAL
7	25-26	NUMBER OF PREVIOUS TERMS	ORIGINAL
8	27-31	PREVIOUS AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH	ORIGINAL
9	32-34	PREVIOUS RELEASE TYPE	ORIGINAL
10	35-35	PREVIOUS SUPERVISION REVOCATION CODE	ORIGINAL
11	36-43	PREVIOUS TERM RELEASE DATE	ORIGINAL
12	44-48	TIME, PREVIOUS RELEASE TO CURRENT ADMISSION (DAYS)	CALCULATED
13	49-53	CURRENT TERM MAJOR OFFENCE CODE	ORIGINAL
14	54-56	CURRENT TERM SENTENCING COURT LOCATION	ORIGINAL
15	57-64	CURRENT TERM SENTENCE COMMENCEMENT DATE	ORIGINAL
16	65-72	CURRENT TERM ADMISSION DATE	ORIGINAL
17	73-75	CURRENT TERM ADMITTING LOCATION	ORIGINAL
18	76-77	CURRENT TERM ADMISSION TYPE	ORIGINAL
19	78-82	CURRENT TERM AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH	ORIGINAL
20	83-90	CURRENT PAROLE ELIGIBILITY DATE	ORIGINAL
21	91-98	DATE OF LAST DAY PAROLE PROGRAM ACTIVITY	ORIGINAL
22	99-106	DATE OF LAST U.T.A. PROGRAM ACTIVITY	ORIGINAL
23	107-114	PROBABLE M.S. RELEASE DATE	ORIGINAL
24	115-122	FIRST FULL PAROLE DECISION DATE	ORIGINAL
25	123-125	TYPE OF FIRST FULL PAROLE DECISION	ORIGINAL
26	126-133	LAST FULL PAROLE DECISION DATE	ORIGINAL
27	134-136	TYPE OF LAST FULL PAROLE DECISION	ORIGINAL
28	137-139	LAST FULL PAROLE DECISION LOCATION	ORIGINAL
29	140-144	TIME, ADMISSION TO FULL RELEASE (DAYS)	CALCULATED
30	145-152	FULL RELEASE DATE	ORIGINAL
31	153-155	PERCENTAGE OF SENTENCE SERVED BEFORE FULL RELEASE	CALCULATED
32	156-158	LOCATION OF RELEASING INSTITUTION	ORIGINAL
33	159-160	CURRENT TERM RELEASE TYPE	ORIGINAL
34	161-168	WARRANT EXPIRY DATE, WHEN RELEASED	ORIGINAL
35	169-170	SUPERVISION TERMINATION INDICATOR	ORIGINAL
36	171-178	SUPERVISION TERMINATION DATE	ORIGINAL
37	179-183	TIME, CURRENT RELEASE TO SUPERVISION TERMINATION (DAYS)	CALCULATED
38	184-191	NEXT TERM SENTENCE COMMENCEMENT DATE	ORIGINAL
39	192-199	NEXT TERM ADMISSION DATE	ORIGINAL

Figure B.1 (Continued)

40	200-201	NEXT TERM ADMISSION TYPE	ORIGINAL
41	202-206	NEXT TERM MAJOR OFFENCE CODE	ORIGINAL
42	207-211	NEXT TERM AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH	ORIGINAL
43	212-216	TIME, RELEASE TO READMISSION (DAYS)	CALCULATED
44	217-224	PREVIOUS TERM WARRANT EXPIRY DATE	ORIGINAL
45	225-226	SUPERVISION TERMINATION COMPLETION CODE	ORIGINAL
46	227-234	FULL PAROLE/M.S. TERMINATION DATE	ORIGINAL
47	235-235	LAST TERM INDICATOR FOR INMATE	ADDED
48	236-237	TOTAL TERM RECORDS FOR INMATE	ADDED
49	238-239	FISCAL YEAR OF FIRST ADMISSION	ADDED
50	240-241	FISCAL YEAR OF CURRENT ADMISSION	ADDED
51	242-243	FISCAL YEAR OF CURRENT PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	ADDED
52	244-245	FISCAL YEAR OF CURRENT RELEASE	ADDED

For detailed descriptions of the allowable values for all original fields, the reader is referred to O.I.S. Code Manual.

The four calculated time fields are 5-digit numeric fields. All times are measured in days. It is possible that these time fields will contain negative values, if the dates used in the calculation are out of synchronization on the original Database record.

The Percentage Served field (#31) is a 3-digit numeric field. Allowable values range from 0 - 100 inclusive.

The Last Term Indicator (#47) is a 1-digit numeric field. It assumes a value of zero if there are more records to follow for the same inmate. It assumes a value of 1 if there are no more records for the inmate.

The Total Term Records field (#48) is a 2-digit numeric field. It contains the total number of criminal history records included in the Project Database for an inmate.

The four fiscal year fields are 2-digit numeric fields. Entries of 0 indicate that the appropriate original date field has a value of zero. This would occur if a date is missing from the original database, or, in the case of the release date, the inmate has not yet been released.

The Project Database file is sorted into the following sequence:

- Major Field = INMATE'S FPS NUMBER
- Minor Field = NUMBER OF FEDERAL TERMS

B.3 COMPUTER PROGRAMS DEVELOPED FOR PAROLE RELEASE ANALYSIS

A computer program has been developed to calculate the frequencies and time-specific and Total Parole Release Rates required for this part of the project. The names of the source file is:

- 'PARSRT.FOR'

This FORTRAN source file resides in a directory named 'DM.HANN', on the C.S.C. System B computer operated for C.S.C. by Bryker Datasystems Ltd.

In order to employ this program, a potential user would have to "sign on" to the appropriate C.S.C. System B computer account, compile and link the program, and save the executable version. The name of the corresponding executable program generated by the FORTRAN compiler and LINK EDITOR is:

- 'PARSRT.EXE'.

To invoke the program, the potential user need only enter "PARSRT.EXE" into a computer terminal attached to C.S.C. System B. The next subsection of the Appendix contains a description of the structure and capability of this analysis program.

B.3.1. PARSRT.FOR DESCRIPTION

the purpose of this program is to produce detailed reports on Parole Release rates for a fixed set of offence groupings, together with a ranked summary of the groups of inmates having the highest/lowest likelihoods of Parole. Each run of the program produces 13 separate Parole Likelihood reports -- one for each of the 12 independent factors considered in Chapters 5 through 7 of the main body of this report.

The user must supply three options at the start of the run:

- Fiscal Years of Parole Eligibility to be included in the run
- The number of highest/lowest ranked likelihoods to be computed
- The minimum cohort component size for inclusion of a likelihood in the highest/lowest rank calculations
- The specific admission types that are to be included in the run.

Each report page contains numbers and Rates of Parole Release, for the selected admission types, parole eligibility years, fixed set of offence groupings, and one of the 12 single independent factors. For each independent factor, numbers and likelihoods are computed for a variety of overlapping measurement criteria:

- 0 to <3 months since parole eligibility
- 3 to <6 months since parole eligibility
- 6 to <12 months since parole eligibility
- 12 and over months since parole eligibility

- 0 to <36% of aggregate sentence served
- 36 to <40% of aggregate sentence served
- 40 to <50% of aggregate sentence served
- 50% and over of aggregate sentence served

- 0 to < 3 years since parole eligibility

Each report page contains rates and ranks for a number of groupings of offences. Some of the groupings are:

- Rape & Attempted Rape
- Robbery with Violence
- Break & Enter
- Manslaughter
- Murder & Attempted Murder
- Drug-Related Offences

Detailed definitions of the Offence Groupings used can be found in Chapter 2 of the main body of this Report.

Figure B.1 represents a sample of one of the pages produced by "PARSRT".

PAGE 18

PAROLE LIKELIHOOD ANALYSIS
INCLUDES PAROLE ELIG. YEARS: 80 81 82

ADMISSION TYPE : TOTAL ADMISSIONS — CHARACTERISTIC : LOCATION AT PAROLE ELIG. — PART 2 OF 2

DESCRIPTION	RAPE & ATT RAPE NO.	%	ROBBERY & PUNISH NO.	%	B & E, UNLAWFUL NO.	%	MANS LAUGHTER NO.	%	MURDER, ATT MURD NO.	%	DRUG RELATED NO.	%	NS SCHED REMNANT NO.	%	OTHER OFFENCES NO.	%	TOTAL OFFENCES NO.	%	NS SCHED OFFENCES NO.	%
TOTAL ELIGIBLE BASE	623		1858		3281		542		395		1452		946		6174		15271		4150	
COMPONENT : PRAIRIES	198	31.8	400	21.5	789	24.0	152	28.0	85	21.5	239	16.5	294	31.1	1409	22.8	3566	23.4	1090	26.3
< 3 MO OF PED	40	20.2	29	7.3	32	4.1	25	16.4	19	22.4	91	38.1	13	4.4	117	8.3	366	10.3	112	10.3
< 6 MO OF PED	16	8.1	14	3.5	20	2.5	10	6.6	2	2.4	22	9.2	4	1.4	49	3.5	137	3.8	45	4.1
< 12 MO OF PED	10	5.1	21	5.3	24	3.0	5	3.3	4	4.7	10	4.2	5	1.7	45	3.2	124	3.5	43	3.9
> 12 MO OF PED	7	3.5	13	3.3	13	1.6	11	7.2	10	11.8	8	3.3	6	2.0	36	2.6	104	2.9	41	3.8
< 36% OF AGG SEN	30	15.2	30	7.5	23	2.9	26	17.1	28	32.9	84	35.1	11	3.7	99	7.0	331	9.3	102	9.4
< 40% OF AGG SEN	9	4.5	10	2.5	13	1.6	4	2.6	1	1.2	16	6.7	2	0.7	28	2.0	83	2.3	26	2.4
< 50% OF AGG SEN	22	11.1	15	3.8	24	3.0	11	7.2	3	3.5	19	7.9	7	2.4	55	3.9	156	4.4	58	5.3
> 50% OF AGG SEN	12	6.1	22	5.5	29	3.7	10	6.6	3	3.5	12	5.0	8	2.7	65	4.6	161	4.5	55	5.0
< 3 YRS OF PED	73	36.9	77	19.3	89	11.3	51	33.6	35	41.2	131	54.8	28	9.5	247	17.5	731	20.5	241	22.1
COMPONENT : B. C.	88	14.1	284	15.3	370	11.3	77	14.2	63	15.9	279	19.2	130	13.7	565	9.2	1856	12.2	602	14.5
< 3 MO OF PED	5	5.7	13	4.6	7	1.9	8	10.4	13	20.6	88	31.5	10	7.7	33	5.8	177	9.5	39	6.5
< 6 MO OF PED	3	3.4	9	3.2	8	2.2	2	2.6	3	4.8	18	6.5	2	1.5	28	5.0	73	3.9	18	3.0
< 12 MO OF PED	2	2.3	8	2.8	6	1.6	10	13.0	3	4.8	21	7.5	3	2.3	22	3.9	75	4.0	24	4.0
> 12 MO OF PED	8	9.1	15	5.3	8	2.2	4	5.2	4	6.3	26	9.3	2	1.5	7	1.2	74	4.0	30	5.0
< 36% OF AGG SEN	5	5.7	10	3.5	4	1.1	6	10.4	19	30.2	93	33.3	7	5.4	38	6.7	184	9.9	33	5.5
< 40% OF AGG SEN	2	2.3	5	1.8	2	0.5	2	2.6	1	1.6	15	5.4	7	5.4	8	1.4	42	2.3	17	2.8
< 50% OF AGG SEN	4	4.5	5	1.8	8	2.2	6	7.8	2	3.2	24	8.6	2	1.5	27	4.8	78	4.2	19	3.2
> 50% OF AGG SEN	7	8.0	25	8.8	15	4.1	8	10.4	1	1.6	21	7.5	1	0.8	17	3.0	95	5.1	42	7.0
< 3 YRS OF PED	18	20.5	45	15.8	29	7.8	24	31.2	23	36.5	153	54.8	17	13.1	90	15.9	399	21.5	111	18.4
COMPONENT : UNKNOWN	4	0.6	0	0.0	5	0.2	6	1.1	1	0.3	1	0.1	3	0.3	4	0.1	24	0.2	14	0.3
< 3 MO OF PED	1	25.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	3	50.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	7	29.2	6	42.9
< 6 MO OF PED	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2	0	0.0
< 12 MO OF PED	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	1	25.0	3	12.5	2	14.3
> 12 MO OF PED	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	1	4.2	0	0.0
< 36% OF AGG SEN	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	50.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	1	25.0	7	29.2	6	42.9
< 40% OF AGG SEN	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	3	12.5	0	0.0
< 50% OF AGG SEN	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	2	8.3	2	14.3
> 50% OF AGG SEN	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
< 3 YRS OF PED	1	25.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	4	66.7	1	100.0	1	100.0	2	66.7	2	50.0	12	50.0	8	57.1

HIGHEST LIKELIHOODS OF PAROLE (MIN CELL SIZE = 10)

1 - 72.8 - DRUG RELATED - QUEBEC
2 - 66.7 - DRUG RELATED - ONTARIO
3 - 59.7 - DRUG RELATED - ATLANTIC
4 - 59.0 - MANS LAUGHTER - QUEBEC
5 - 54.8 - DRUG RELATED - B. C.

LOWEST LIKELIHOODS OF PAROLE (MIN CELL SIZE = 10)

1 - 7.8 - B & E, UNLAWFUL - B. C.
2 - 9.5 - NS SCHED REMNANT - PRAIRIES
3 - 11.3 - B & E, UNLAWFUL - PRAIRIES
4 - 13.1 - NS SCHED REMNANT - B. C.
5 - 14.6 - B & E, UNLAWFUL - ONTARIO

B.3 DATA ELEMENT DEFINITIONS

In this part of the Appendix, detailed code explanations of the 12 factors and 4 breakdown variables, that permeate the entire risk after release analysis, are presented.

B.3.1 SEX FACTOR

The Sex Factor may assume 2 values:

- Male
- Female

Within the 81,203 record Project Database, there is 1 record with an unstated sex code. This record will be assumed to be a Male Sex.

B.3.2 AGE AT PAROLE ELIGIBILITY

The Age at Parole Eligibility Factor may assume 7 values:

- 20 and under
- 21 to 28
- 29 to 35
- 36 to 45
- 46 to 60
- over 60
- age unknown

All ages are computed on "age nearest birthday" basis, as at Parole Eligibility Date.

B.3.3 RACE FACTOR

The Race Factor may assume 4 values:

. White	includes:	Caucasian
. Native	includes:	N.A. Indian (status)
		N.A. Indian (non-status)
		N.A. Indian (not-reported)
		Metis
		Eskimo (Inuit)
. Other Race	includes:	Asiatic - Mongolian
		Black - Negroid
		Other
. Unknown Race		

B.3.4 NUMBER OF PREVIOUS TERMS FACTOR

The Number of Previous Penitentiary Terms Factor may assume 4 values:

- No Previous Terms
- 1 Previous Term
- 2 Previous Terms
- 3 or more Previous Terms

Within the 81,203 record Project Database, 62.5% of the records have no previous terms, 21.1% have 1 previous term, 9.0% have 2 previous terms, and the remaining records have 3 or more previous terms.

B.3.5 PREVIOUS AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH FACTOR

A first attempt at defining the Previous Aggregate Sentence Factor consisted of a structure that assumed 2 values:

- Previous Length No Longer Than Current Sentence Length

- Previous Length Longer Than Current Sentence Length

This definition led to much difficulty in interpreting the risk after release rates. There was confounding between the absolute length of the previous aggregate sentence, and the relative length of the previous aggregate sentence. Consequently, this definition was discarded in favour of a second.

The Previous Aggregate Sentence Length Factor may assume 4 values:

- No Previous Sentence
- 3 Years and Under (0 - 36 months)
- 3 Years to 6 Years (37 - 72 months)
- Over 6 years (73 months and over)

All sentence lengths are computed on a "nearest month" basis, before being inserted into the proper range.

B.3.6 CURRENT AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH FACTOR

The Current Aggregate Sentence Length Factor may assume 12 values:

- 0 to 3 months
- 4 to 6 months
- 7 to 12 months
- 13 to 24 months
- 2 years (25 to 36 months)
- 3 years (37 to 48 months)
- 4 years (49 to 60 months)
- 5 years (61 to 72 months)
- 6 to 10 years (73 to 120 months)
- 11 to 20 years (121 to 240 months)
- Over 20 years (241 months and over)
- Unknown Length

All sentence lengths are computed on a "nearest month" basis, before being inserted into the proper range.

B.3.7 DAY PAROLE PROGRAM EXPERIENCE FACTOR

The Project Database does not contain details of the successful/unsuccessful completion of any Day Parole experiences. It only contains an indication of whether or not an inmate has participated in the Day Parole Program <u>at any time</u> during the current term. This limits the scope of the Factor.

The Day Parole Program Experience Factor may assume 2 values:

- No Participation by Inmate in Program during current term
- Participation by Inmate in Program during current term

B.3.8 U.T.A. PROGRAM EXPERIENCE FACTOR

The Project Database does not contain details of the successful/unsuccessful completion of any Unescorted Temporary Absence experiences. It only contains an indication of whether or not an inmate has participated in the U.T.A. Program <u>at any time</u> during the current term. This limits the scope of this Factor.

The U.T.A. Program Experience Factor may assume 2 values:

- No involvement by Inmate in Program during current term
- Involvement by Inmate in Program during current term

B.3.9 LOCATION AT PAROLE ELIGIBILITY DATE FACTOR

The use of a Location Code at time of Parole Eligibility would make sense when analysing parole likelihood rates. The Project Database data element that comes closest to measuring this factor is "DATE OF LAST FULL PAROLE DECISION". Unfortunately, the coverage of this data element, over the entire 81,203 record database is a low 24.4%. Hence, the Location at Release is used as the closest proxy. If an included record has no Release Location Code, then its Admission Location Code is used instead.

This Factor may assume 6 values:

- Atlantic Region
- Quebec Region
- Ontario Region
- Prairies Region
- British Columbia Region
- Other Regions includes: Yukon
  North West Territories

B.3.10 ADMISSION TO RELEASE TIME FACTOR

The Admission to Release Time Factor may assume 8 values:

- 0 to 1 month
- 2 to 3 months
- 4 to 6 months
- 7 to 12 months
- 13 to 18 months
- 19 to 24 months
- 25 to 36 months
- over 3 years (37 months and over)

All times are computed on a "nearest month" basis, before being inserted into the proper range.

B.3.11 ADMISSION TO PAROLE ELIGIBILITY TIME FACTOR

This factor has the same breakdown as B.3.10.

B.3.12 PAROLE ELIGIBILITY TO PROBABLE M.S. RELEASE TIME FACTOR

This factor has the same breakdown as B.3.10.

B.3.13 ADMISSION TYPE BREAKDOWN VARIABLE

There is a multiplicity of admission type codes within the Project Database. For the purposes of this parole decision-making analysis, the warrant of committal codes are of particular interest. Four groupings of admissions are included in this variable:

- all admission types (all original codes)
- all warrant of committal admissions (original code 01)
- new warrants of committal admissions (original code 01 and no previous terms)
- repeat warrants of committal (original code 01 and at least one previous 01 admit code for the same inmate)

B.4 COHORT SELECTION CRITERIA

In order to be included in the parole likelihood computations of the analysis program, a record on the Project Database must satisfy all of these criteria:

- have an Admission Type Breakdown Variable value that coincides with an Admission Type that the user has specified as being eligible for inclusion
- have a current Parole Eligibility date that coincides with a fiscal year of parole eligibility specified by the user at run time

If either one of these criteria is not met, the Project Database record will <u>not</u> be included in the calculations.